PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,134—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1897. ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	23rd Octr.
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M* CARTHAGE	6296	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th "
M* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	20th "
B.L.PENINSULAR	5162	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M* CARTHAGE	6296	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester.	11th "
M* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	18th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	7551	W.B.Andrews	25th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,705	
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 140

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 655

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,378	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCK to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	Friday, 29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
S.S. X			18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	2nd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Bombay Road,

Bombay, 9th October, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 22nd Oct., on arrival of the Incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomrah, Busrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 28th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 31st Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1 October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2 September, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 3,224 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	4,583	11th Nov.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice.

1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class,
Rs. 550	Rs. 395.	Rs. 151.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, its. 75; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or *vice versa*, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVRREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Lepsiusstr. Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the EFFICACY of the following well-known REMEDIES, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles with Opium	Cash	1 4	2 4
	Credit	1 7	2 8
Do. without "	Cash	1 0	1 8
	Credit	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 14 and " 1-7

For convenience and economy in hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Credit	" 1-2 and Rs. 2- 0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.

(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit (Egle Marmelos.)

A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.

This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
	Credit	" 1-7 and " 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the (Egle Marmelos.)

This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all patients alike.

Per Jar	Cash	Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 1-7

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.

An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1- 8 and Rs. 2- 8
	Credit	" 1-11 and " 2-14

CHOLERA PILLS.

(Opium, Black Pepper and Asafœtida.)

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.

A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

(Rubini's Formula)

Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

CHLORODYNE.

(Treacher's own make.)

The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 14
	Credit	Re. 1-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOVELS OF INDIAN LIFE.

ON THE FACE OF THE WATERS.—Rs. 2.
By FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

THE POTTER'S THUMB.—Rs. 2.
By FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

FROM THE FIVE RIVERS.—Rs. 2.
By FLORA ANNIE STEEL.

THE NAULAHKA. A TALE OF WEST AND EAST.—Rs. 2.
By RUDYARD KIPLING and WOLCOTT BALESTIER.

A PINCHBECK GODDESS.—Rs. 2.
By Mrs. J. M. FLEMING (Alice M. Kipling.)

PASSENGERS FROM THE S.S. CALEDONIA

ARE invited to inspect our

NEW STOCK

SUN-PROOF HELMETS | TROPICAL CLOTHING, &c.

SHOW ROOMS, APOLLO ST.

TAILORS. ASQUITH & LORD, HOSIERS.
BOMBAY.

FRUIT LINCTUS.

A well established specific in Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis—The first dose relieves.
Price 8 Annas and Fourteen Annas.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD, BOMBAY & POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSONS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSONS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	200	"	220
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50		per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	" 50		"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25		"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25		"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. "	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. "	7	0
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. "	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. "	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. "	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. "	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EVERY RECOGNISED KIND OF DISINFECTANT CAN BE HAD AT KEMP'S, BOMBAY.

CARBOLIC POWDER, FLUID, CRYSTALS, ACID AND SOAP, PHENYLE, CEESOL, NAPTHALINE, POTASH PERMANGANATE. CALVERTS', McDOUGALL'S, SANITAS, BURNETT'S, JEYES', LITTLE'S, CONDY'S, CHLORALUM, ETC.

KEMP'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS, GUARANTEED OF FULL STRENGTH AND ALWAYS FRESH.

MESSRS. KEMP also keep stock of new Scientific, Antiseptics and Germides as introduced, and will make special importations to order on short notice.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

IT IS A GOLDEN RULE to keep within reach always A BOTTLE OF KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

which is a potent remedy for the disease, and is known to have saved MANY THOUSANDS of valuable lives during the quarter-century of its existence.

ALWAYS KEEP IT READY at hand, do not have to visit whilst it is fetched at a time when moments are valuable.

Prices Rs. 1, 1-12, and 3-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE HEALTH OF THE HAIR

Can best be promoted by frequent copious applications of

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

which is recognised over all India as practically

THE ONLY DRESSING

which can, from its cleanly and refreshing character, be REGULARLY USED upon the Toilet Table with

PLEASURE TO THE USER,
BENEFIT TO THE HAIR &
IMPROVEMENT TO ITS GROWTH

Absolutely pure and harmless—guaranteed free from lead, kerosine, or any of the numerous objectionable ingredients frequently used in Hair Restorers.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, those days being holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from FRIDAY, 22nd instant, 3rd Class Passengers from KIM, SAYAN and AMROLI for Stations BANDRA to COLABA inclusive and *viâ* DADAR will ONLY be booked by the No. 4 Up Passenger Train LEAVING BROACH at 10-33.

For this purpose the above-mentioned Train will be stopped at Kim to pick up any intending Passengers.

The Booking of 3rd Class Passengers for any of the above Stations will be stopped 15 minutes before the due Arrival of the Train.

All Passengers whether 1st, 2nd or 3rd Class Booking from any of these Stations to Bandra and Stations South and *viâ* Dadar must produce a Pass or Certificate in the prescribed form, signed by an officer authorised in that behalf by the District Magistrate of Surat, without which Tickets will not be issued. This does not refer to Europeans and Public Officers travelling on duty.

D. H. POWELL,
Ag. Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st October, 1897.

NOTICE.

ILLUMINATIONS
AND
EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS
AT THE
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON
OF
RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
Hornby Row, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building,
BOMBAY.

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 25th and the 26th OCTOBER, 1897.

From 6-30 to 10 P.M.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

CYCLES! CYCLES! CYCLES!

WE have IMPORTED a Large Stock of high class BICYCLES manufactured by the Palmer Shipbuilding & Iron Co. Ld., Jarrow on Tyne and the Arab Cycle Co. of Birmingham.

The Palmer Cycles are of the highest class, manufactured, capable of carrying heavy weight riders and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Wired Tyres and Brook's Saddles, also latest improved Dustproof pedals. The ARAB CYCLES are good serviceable Machines at a Cheaper rate and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of November, 1897, for SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Staff of the Fire Brigade Department, and the Water Works Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Re. One be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 21st Oct., 1897.

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SOFT SHIRTS
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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
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THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristone," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Band Organs, and keep all spare. Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 20th October, 1897.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including reputable allowance, to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool *viâ* Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.

2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.

4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

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AN Opener and Exhaust, a lot of second-hand FIRE BRICKS, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing, Bevel Wheels, New Brass Boiler mountings, New Brass Condenser Tubes, New Loomoor Iron Bolts for Fly-wheel, one piece of Suction Rubber Pipe, etc.

A brand new double Cylinder Barring Engine by J. and E. Wood, capable of turning an Engine of about 1,000 horse-power and gearing for about 30,000 Spindles.

A set of Boiler Mountings, comprising 4 wood check valves, 4 scumming apparatus, 4 blow off cocks and gauge glass cocks for four Boilers, all of which are of best material and type. Apply to the—

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Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 30th July 1...

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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NOTES:
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CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

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Or,
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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.

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THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial - & Ld. Mge.....	} 10,000 } 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75	10 p.c.	127½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asia	1,20,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Chartor Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£3½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,000
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	20
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs22	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,1 0
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khanagum	940	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahomedbhoy Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	71½
Motiwell Co.	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Munmar M. ...	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	161½
Prince of Wales.	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	160	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	905
Surat Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Other.....	..	000,	10	dvd Rs35	1,139
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	240
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badhan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	144
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,400	1,500	300	5,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	53
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill...	4,000	500	500	50	1,330
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	235
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	222½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld.....	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamp & Co....	4,000	200	175	21	345
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	151
Marcks & Co..	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	170
Napier Hotel&c	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	147
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	457xd
Soundy & Co....	1,000	100	100	5	60
Strachey & Co...	1,200	300	300	60	1,040
Thacker & Co...	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co....	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28 xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advg.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	720
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all	...	540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M., Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.4	760
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,00	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.5	740
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,630xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Coaba Land & Mills	1,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	580
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	840
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1025
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	525
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	270
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	0	dvd 25	530
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1, 0	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	665
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Buhlmuhs ...	1,400	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	505
Indian Manufg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,110
Indo - China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	925
Jamna Greaves	1,100	500	500	30	655
Jaffer Alli	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	225
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khanagum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,105
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,300
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,482½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,100
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.....	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madras Ld....	7,270	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	335
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.).	745	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,325
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	860
Ripon Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,215
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	965
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,030
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Capt	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.30	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	340
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,600	500	500	dvd Rs.15	650
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venkatesh Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld...	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills....	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	770
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	280
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-10
China Leaf	" 24-8 Nomi.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 24-7
Do. do. new	" 24-5
Australian, bar Gold	" 24-8
Bombay bar Gold	" 24-6
Sovereigns	" 15-6
Do. Pegouns	" 15-7
Bar Silver 17	" 75-4
Do. 17½	" 75-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 8-12m., 8-47a. Low water, 1-49m., 2-39a.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 8th instant, due to arrive, daylight.

General Gatacre Entertainment Committee meeting, Markar's Buildings, 5 p.m.

Entertainment, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Chilka and Mohammadi entered the dock on Wednesday and yesterday, respectively, and the steamer Clan Macrae left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Trieste left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

THE DEWALEE FAIR.—The annual Dewalee Fair will commence to-morrow (Saturday), and continue till Tuesday next.

SHANIMAHATMA OR THE NARRATIVE OF SHANI (the Saturn), in English, by Messrs. Manker and Deva. This neat little booklet is written in a simple style. It is printed at the Gymkhana Press, and will be found interesting to Hindu readers.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The annual solemn thanksgiving mass by the Catholic office staff of the Bombay Tramway Company will take place on Sunday, at 10 a.m., at the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount Mary, Bandora Hill. The sermon will be in English. The St. Victor's Society will execute on the occasion L. J. Battman's Mass No. 2. On the following Sunday the above staff, from the balance of their last year's subscription, will present a large Crucifix for the pulpit of St. Anne's Chapel, Sherie, where it will be blest before mass (7 a.m.).

A NOTED BURGLAR COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. S. S. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Briscoe brought up on remand and again charged Toolasing Amarsing, a noted burglar, with breaking into the house of one Pandoo Akar, a fisherman, residing at Sewree, Koliwada. The circumstances under which the accused, in company of another man, attempted to break into a house, and the desperate attempt made by him to evade his arrest by the police, have already been published. The accused was arrested by Mr. James, in charge of the Sewree Magazine, while the other man made his escape good, and has not yet been arrested. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, his Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Bhoora, a Hindu mendicant, aged about sixty or seventy years. Deceased used to take his food and reside in a boarding-house belonging to a woman at Kamatipura, 2nd Lane. About five days ago, Bhoora was attacked with fever and he remained at home until Wednesday afternoon, when his condition having improved a little, he went out saying that he was going to the Mahaluxmi temple to beg. He had not been seen alive since, but his dead body was found yesterday morning lying amongst the rocks, behind the Mahaluxmi temple, by a municipal labourer working at the houses at Mahaluxmi. The body was quite naked, and was lying below high water mark. It was evident that the deceased might have gone on the rocks for some private purpose, and might have been drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—On Saturday, at about 9 in the morning, Mr. D. N. Gadgil, who is well known as a pundit, returned home from his morning tuition, and on putting off his dress put his watch on a table in his room. He went into another room on some business, and when he came back to the former room he saw a man leaving in great haste. He looked for his watch, and found it was not on the table. He did not waste a moment, but pursued the man, who ran through Kandawady and Sadashiva Lanes, and entering a compound on the Girgaum Back Road he threw the watch among the trees, and was on the point of returning, when he was firmly caught by Mr. Gadgil. When the man was asked for the watch he showed the place where he threw it and the watch was found unhurt. The man Narsu Pocheti was placed before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. He had been twice convicted formerly.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Mahim, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Nawroz Khoodabux, aged thirty-five years, an Iranee Parsee shop-keeper of Jail Road. On Wednesday afternoon, the deceased and a number of other Iranee Parsees went to Dadar to celebrate a Jassan holiday, and put up for the day in a bungalow belonging to Mr. Gunpatrao Morobs Pitale. At about 4-30 p.m., while deceased and his friends were having their food, deceased got up, and said he was feeling hot and would go and have a bath in the Mammla tank, off the Lady Jamsetjee Road. He was requested by his friend to finish his food first, but he would not listen to them and made his way direct to the tank. About a quarter of an hour afterwards a number of his comrades went to the tank, but found the deceased was not there. His clothes were found lying at the top of the steps leading to the water which was still. The police were informed, and they dragged the tank, but the body could not be recovered. About 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fisherman dived in and succeeded in recovering the body, which bore no marks of violence. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded, yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, the adjourned inquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Lalla Ramjidas, aged thirty-two years, a sweetmeat seller, having his shop at the Gunbow Street, Fort, who died on the morning of the 7th instant at the General Hospital, where he had been removed by the police suffering from the effects of dhatura poisoning, the dhatura, it was alleged, having been administered to him in tea by two Purdasi milkmen, named Nasoondar and Pooran. Superintendent Holdway, with Inspector Montague, were present at the inquiry, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused were also brought from the jail to be present at the inquiry. The House Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in his evidence stated that the deceased on admission into the hospital exhibited symptoms of dhatura poisoning. On the day after his admission, he recovered from the effects of dhatura, but complained of pain all over the body. His condition grew worse, and he died two days after admission. Dr. Sidney Smith, who made an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that the death was due to natural causes, and that if deceased took dhatura, as alleged, it did not accelerate the death. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of death from natural causes.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. TIL.

SECOND forecast of the Til crop for 1897 is as follows:—The rain-fall, which was heavy in August and light in September, was timely and well distributed and has been very beneficial to the *til* crop. The weeding operations were properly carried out in the month of September, and the crop is gene ally reported to be very promising. The estimate of area sown as furnished by selected zamindars is conjectural and varies from tract to tract; some districts report an increase and others including Bundelkhand a falling off as compared with the normal area. The decrease in Bundelkhand districts, which ordinarily comprise about four-fifths of the total area of the province under this crop, varies from to 12 to 20 per cent. Taking the province as a whole the present year's area is however estimated at about 20 per cent. less than the normal area; the falling off being due to the late commencement of the regular rains.

If 100 is taken to denote the condition of a full average crop, the average condition of the present crop is reported as follows:—Division—Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, and Oudh, average condition of each being 90, 80, 80, 90, 90, 95, and 90 respectively. This relates to condition up to the 5th October.

FASHION decrees that stiff-bosom shirts will be less worn with street attire than usual this season, and will gradually come to be worn only with evening dress. This does not mean that the ordinary negligé shirt will replace the starched garment. The compromise will be effected by a shirt of soft material, of white, pink, light blue, or with slender stripes. A very pronounced colour or design will be found much more comfortable than the one that has been in the fashion for the last half century, and it is expected that it will become universal for men in the course of the next few years. It will be made with either a plain or plaited front, and, of course, will be worn with studs, and not the ordinary buttons like the negligé shirt.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE SATARA TORTURE CASE.

THE following is the judgment of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, in the case in which Rajaram Mulji Ghatge (chief constable), Ibraham Khan Mogal Jan (head constable), and Ganu Mahadu and Rama Babaji, police constables, of Petha Shirala, Islampur Taluka, in the Satara Collectorate, were charged with murdering or abetting the murder of Sadya valad Bhagnak Mahar, of Meni, in the Petha, and also for causing hurt to his two brothers for the purpose of extorting confessions of a theft of Rs. 10 committed at the same village.

The issues before the Court are:—

(1) Whether the accused 3 and 4 committed culpable homicide amounting to murder by causing the death of Sadu Bhagnak.

(2) Whether the accused 1 and 2 intentionally aided the voluntarily causing of hurt to Sadu Bhagnak for the purpose of extorting a confession.

(3) Whether the accused 1 and 2 intentionally aided the voluntarily causing of hurt to Ishwara Bhagnak for the purpose of extorting a confession.

(4) Whether the accused 3 and 4 voluntarily caused hurt to Ishwara Bhagnak for the purpose of extorting a confession.

I find on all these issues in the affirmative. The prosecution have alleged that a robbery was committed at the house of one Sadu Bengde. A police investigation was conducted, and the household of one Bhagnak Kanak Mahar were suspected. On the 3rd of September the Chief Constable and Head Constable (accused 1 and 2) went to the village of Meni. That evening Ishwara Bhagnak, who had been in police custody outside the Chowdi, was taken inside and beaten by accused 3 and 4 in the presence of accused 1 and 2. Ishwara was released and Sadu Bhagnak was taken by accused 3 and 4 either into the Chowdi or to some distance away, and so severely beaten that the said accused, fearful of discovery, threw him into a well where, on the following morning, his body was found. On the 4th September, the father complained at Islampur that his son had been murdered, but accused 1 reported that the deceased had committed suicide, and he further delayed for twenty-four hours the recovery of the corpse. For another twelve hours he retained the body, alleging that the Mahars obstructed him, and that he wished to await the Mahalkari's arrival.

On the 6th September the body was sent to Islampura. The post-mortem examination was hindered by the long delay, but marks of violence were discovered, and some symptoms of drowning were present and some were absent. The prosecution has, I think, been hindered by two facts. The absence of a police officer to direct it, and the extraordinary stupidity and, perhaps, wilful exaggeration of many of the prosecution witnesses. The defence have pointed to the many discrepancies between the statements made in this court by Ishwara, Bhagi, and Bhagnak. The gravest of these discrepancies is between the positive statements of Ishwara, and that both were present when Sadu was beaten to death. I think the wisest course will be to consider that the relatives of the deceased in their over-anxiety to secure a conviction have at last believed themselves to have been witnesses of what, as they fancy, happened. Bhagi stated that she saw the murder from a point where, according to the pancha's statement, the scene of the crime was invisible. Ishwara was actually present when Sadu was beaten, yet Bhagi did not see him. The deposition, however, of the police constable acting magistrate seems quite straightforward, and is supported by independent evidence of witnesses 6, 7, 8 and 9 in this court. I was taken into the temple (temple-Chowdi) by accused No. 4. Accused No. 3 and 4 then beat me with a whip. Accused 1 and 2 were then in the outer sopa of the temple. I was then taken out and Sadya was seen in. Early on Saturday morning, before daybreak, the deceased Sadya was take out of the temple by accused 3 and 4. Accused 3 and 4 returned after daybreak, and asked my father "where the deceased Sadya had gone." Witness No. 6 has stated that while accused 1 and 2 were inside the temple and Ishwara was called in, and as he came out he said he had been beaten. He also saw accused 3 and 4 take Sadya away from in front of the temple. He never again saw him alive. The defence attempted to shew that the knowledge of No. 6, and the other village Mahars, that accused 1 and 2 were inside the temple was based on hearsay. But as witness No. 6 has accused 1 and 2 have both admitted that on the night of Sadu's death they and the accused 3 and 4 were in the temple. Besides the evidence of witness No. 6, there is the further corroborative testimony of the Hospital Assistant who found on the body of Ishwara and Sadu marks of violence such as might have been inflicted with a whip. The case against accused and 3 and 4 is, I think, clear enough. The deceased was taken away by them and never again seen alive. When questioned they feigned of his whereabouts. It has been shewn that in order to extract confession they inflicted violence on the brother and similar marks of violence were found on the corpse. It has been suggested that deceased might have committed suicide in order to revenge himself upon the accused. Such cases have, I believe, happened, but anyone who had seen the family of the deceased would have been quite convinced that such a scheme of revenge was far beyond the intellectual capacity of any member of it. Moreover, such a theory of suicide is entirely opposed to the medical evidence. It is barely possible that the deceased might have inflicted marks on his own person, and then thrown himself into the well. But had he done so he would certainly have been drowned, and in drowning his stomach would have been filled with water. Yet the *post mortem* examination found the stomach empty. My own belief is that the deceased was beaten till he fainted, that while dying he was thrown into the well, when the shock of the cold water gave him the momentary consciousness mentioned in the medical report, and which has led the Hospital Assistant to say "death may have been due to drowning." Strenuous efforts were made to exculpate accused 1 and 2. The conduct, however, of accused 1 has, I think, sufficiently shown his guilt. He has admitted that he was present at Sadu Chowdi at the time when the offences are alleged to have occurred; he has pleaded complete ignorance of Sadya Mahar, although the latter was mentioned as a suspect by Sadu Bengde; he has admitted that he felt no surprise at the death of the murdered man, as such suicides were of common occurrence. Without delay, he reported to the Mahalkari the suicide of Sadya, omitting in the report certain marks of violence on Sadya's body. He delayed, and I cannot but think intentionally delayed, the recovery of the corpse until putrefaction had rendered impossible a complete *post mortem* examination. Keshav was one of the panch who found these marks of violence. The conduct of this court he has done his utmost to shield the accused, and has positively shown that on the 5th September, 1897, certain marks of violence afterwards found on the body did not exist. From the nature of the marks this statement must have been a deliberate falsehood. Accused 2 was present when Ishwara was beaten, and most certainly acquiesced in the expedition of accused 3 and 4 which resulted in the death of Sadu. The law has been laid down in I. L. R. 20, Bom., page 394, and I find that by acquiescence the accused 2 has been guilty of the two offences mentioned in my judgment. I have no doubt accused 1 and 2 guilty of abetment of murder, as it is possible that the murder was not the direct consequence of their instructions to accuse Nos. 3 and 4. They wished for a confession, and were ready that all violence short of murder might be inflicted. I am inclined to the more merciful view that they did not intend that the accused Nos. 3 and 4 should be capitally punishment no further sentence has been inflicted on the charge of causing voluntary hurt to Ishwara. The court, disagreeing with the assessors, finds that the accused 1 and 2, Rajaram Maljee and Ibrahim Mogal Jan, are guilty of the offences of abetting the causing of voluntary hurt to Sadya and Ishwara in order to extort a confession, and have thereby committed offences under sections 330 and 109 of I. P. C., and the court directs that the said accused No. 1 do undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and the said accused 2 do undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment, for abetting the causing of voluntary hurt to Sadya, and that the said Rajaram do undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment and the said Ibrahim do undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment, for abetting the causing of voluntary hurt to Isawara. The second term of imprisonment to commence at the expiration of the former, and the whole sentences to be commuted into equal terms of transportation under section 59 I. P. Code, viz., that accused 1 do undergo three years' transportation, and accused 2 do undergo ten years' transportation. The court disagreeing with the Assessors finds that the accused 3 and 4, Ganu bin Mahadu and Rama bin Babajee, are guilty of the offence of murder under Section 302 of I. P. Code, and the Court directs that the said Ganu bin Mahadu and Rama bin Babajee be hanged by the neck until they are dead. The Court, agreeing with the Assessors, finds that the accused 1 and 2 are not guilty of the offence of abetting the causing of voluntary hurt to Ganu in order to extort a confession and have committed no offence, and the Court directs that on this count the said accused 1 and 2 be acquitted.

CAPTAIN W. C. BARRATT and Lieutenant T. E. Scott, who have received the D. S. O. for the operations round Mombassa, 1895-96, belong to the Punjab Frontier Force, the former being in the 1st and the latter in the 3rd Sikh Infantry. Captain Barratt was present at the rush on M'Neill's zareba near Suakim in 1885, and has also seen active service on the North-West Frontier, being in the Zhob Valley and Waziristan expeditions; in the latter Lieutenant Scott took part, as well as in the Miranzai expedition of 1891.

THE CHATFIELD MEMORIAL MEETING AT POONA.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Chatfiled Memorial Fund was held, as announced, in the city Library Hall here on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. Principal F. G. Selby, M.A., Deccan College, was in the chair. Mr. K. N. Sane, one of the secretaries, read the report, after which the chairman rose and said, that amongst the many proposals on the paper there were some which, he thought, would not commend themselves to the meeting. Such was the proposal to have a portrait painted of Mr. Chatfield. To say nothing of the difficulty of getting Mr. Chatfield to sit for his portrait, there was no place in which it would be practically appropriate to hang it. For the Director was not like a college professor connected with any one institution, he was equally connected with all the colleges and schools in the Presidency. Each of these might, therefore, with right have put in a claim to his portrait. Such again was the proposal to found a prize for an essay. The author of one proposal said nothing more with respect to the subject of the proposed essay than that it should be one dear to Mr. Chatfield's heart. But in any case, experience showed that very few competitors came forward for such prizes, and that the essays when printed found very few readers. The chairman also deprecated the proposal to spend any part of the money on anything so purely ornamental as a medal. There was not enough money to justify their spending it on any such object. We must be practical and not divide the money among a number of institutions, objects, or persons, that none shall receive anything of real value. For example, if we are going to found a scholarship for a poor student in an Arts College it is of no use founding one of less than Rs. 20 a month. Excluding the proposals already referred to the remainder really reduce themselves to three. (1) To aid Technical Education. (2). To aid the sons of Vernacular school-masters to a liberal or technical education. (3). To aid female education. It was for the meeting to decide between these three objects, which of them should be aided and in what form. As, however, the proposals were to be considered by the meeting he would not detain them any longer.

After the chairman took his seat, the following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—(1) Proposed by Principal Selby, and seconded by Rao Saheb V. N. Pathak, that the report read be accepted and the best thanks of the meeting conveyed to the secretaries. (2) Proposed by Professor A. V. Kathavte and seconded by Rao Saheb V. N. Pathak, that a select committee of the following gentlemen be appointed with power to decide finally as to the disposal of the Chatfield Memorial Fund:—The Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Ranade; Principal F. G. Selby; Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin; Rao Saheb V. N. Pathak; Rao Saheb Dhondo Shamrao Garud; Professor A. V. Kathavte; the Hon'ble Ranchodlal Chotalal; Mr. J. G. Shastri, secretary, Ahmedabad Committee; Khan Saheb E. D. Talati, Head Master, Ahmedabad High School; Rao Saheb K. C. Khilnani, secretary, Hyderabad Committee; Rao Bahadur A. T. Bhojwani; Rao Saheb Sadekally Fredenbeg Mirza; Rao Saheb B. R. Sahasrabudhe, Dharwar; Rao Saheb R. S. Karandikar, secretary, Dharwar Committee; Rao Bahadur K. N. Bhangaokar; Rao Saheb G. N. Nadkarni, Bombay; Rao Bahadur Sabaji Chintaman, Ratnagiri; Mr. B. N. Nabar, Thana; Mr. G. Ratnagar, secretary, Bombay Committee; Rao Bahadur Gopalji Sarbhai; Rao Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal; Rao Bahadur R. V. Subnis; Rao Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan, Berar; and the Secretaries, Central Committee. (3) Proposed by Mr. B. N. Nabar, and seconded by Mr. N. B. Davdhar, that the special thanks of the meeting be conveyed to the gentlemen specially mentioned in the report for their special help. (4) Proposed by Mr. S. M. Hatwalne, and seconded by Mr. N. B. Deydhar, that a vote of thanks be conveyed to the Library Committee for granting the loan of the library. (5) Proposed by Rao Saheb V.N. Pathak, and seconded by Rao Bahadur Narayen Bhal Dandekar, that the chairman be thanked for his able conduct in the chair and for the favour of his specially staying in Poona to preside at to-day's meeting.

The members of the select committee residing in Poona met on Monday, the 18th instant, Principal F. G. Selby being in the chair, and decided to make the following recommendations:—1. That a scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, to be called "The Chatfield Scholarship," to be given to the son or daughter of a person in pensioned master or mistress of a Government, Local Board, Municipal or Aided Vernacular School, who shall obtain the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination, and shall afterwards join an Arts College affiliated to the University of Bombay or any of the following Institutions:—1. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. 2. Bombay Veterinary College. 3. Agricultural Forest and Veterinary Departments of Colleges affiliated to the said University. The scholarship shall be tenable for the full period of instruction in the institution which the scholarships, provided that the head of the institution certifies to the scholarship bills that the conduct and progress of the scholar are satisfactory. Failing this the scholarship will be declared vacant and rewarded at the following Matriculation examination. II. That a prize of Rs. 100, to be called "The Chatfield Prize," be awarded annually to the girl of purely native parentage who obtains the highest number of marks in the Matriculation examination.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST FINANCES.

THE following is a note by the Chairman, of the Port Trust, dated 5th October, on the Revenue of the Trust for the half-year ended 30th September 1897:—

The revenue for the six months ending 30th September 1897 compares with that collected in previous years as follows:—

	Rs.
1893-94	21,18
1894-95	22,77
1895-96	22,12
1896-97	22,17
1897-98	20,60

Figures in thousands.

2. The falling off, as compared with last year is Rs. 1,57 made up as follows:—

	Decrease. Rs.
In April	74
" May	60
" June	37
" July	13
" August	34
" September	24
	1,57

Figures in Thousands.

3. The decrease is almost wholly in the Trade at the Docks where the receipts were Rs. 9,94 against 1,208 in 1896-97 or a decrease of Rs. 214 made up as follows:—

	Rs.
April	73
May	98
June	42
July	29
August	8
September	—3
	2,14

4. At the Bunders the receipts were Rs. 9,33 against Rs. 8,58 in 1896-97, showing an *increase* of Rs. 75, which was principally owing to the warehouse receipts which were Rs. 1,63 against Rs. 99 in 1896-97.

5. A comparison of the figures shows that the receipts in August and September taken together were:—

	Total receipts. Rs.
1893	5,33
1894	5,15
1895	6,09
1896	6,35
1897	6,33

or taken the Bunders and Dock together, omitting Warehouse, Wet Dock, Port Department and other receipts:—

	Rs.
1

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Pursuant to the Decree, dated the 19th day of July, 1897, passed in the High Court suit No. 650 of 1896, wherein Mr. Kursondas Purshotumdas was plaintiff and Mr. Raghunath Mukand was defendant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order of the receiver, Mr. Kursondas Purshotumdas, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd day of October 1897, all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendant herein in the undermentioned immovable property :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that pieces of land or ground, with the incompleted building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel, on the Government House Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,120 three thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 235, and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Ward Nos. 507,508, and Street Nos. 5 and 6, together with the hedges, ditches, ways, sewers, and drains, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, part of which is Government land, part of which is Inam land, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhai Dadabhai, and on the south by the property of Nowla Dano Bhar, and are now in the possession of the said Raghunath Mukand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mathubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, at their office, at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1897.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, above Messrs. Gaddum & Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, one first-rate cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, pictures, one first-rate pneumatic tyred bicycle by "Rambler," &c. &c., the property of A. CLARKE, Esq.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carli Hill, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, carpets, pictures gentleman and lady's saddles, sets of harness, one handsome strong-built dog-cart, etc., etc., the property of C. L. WEBER, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property on the Parel Road, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED until further notice.

THE SALE of landed property in Worlee, Coliwada, advertised to take place on Saturday, the 23rd inst., is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND OR CART AT MAHIM, near the Railway Station, and Batty Ground, near the Matoonga Railway Station.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the surplus stock of Mr. R. DIDMAR, consisting of bamboo art furniture, teapoys, lamp stands, &c., one, two, three, and four light hanging lamps, handsome table and wall lamps, standard telescopic lamps, iron tables for lamps, glassware, crockery ware, and enamelled ware, &c., &c.

The above is now on view and will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 powerful bay Arab, about 14-1, goes in single harness and saddle.
1 C. B. chesnut pony, 13-3, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle, very quiet.
1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram, with a bay Arab horse, about 14-2
1 handsome strong four-wheeled dog-cart with hood.
1 grey waler mare, 14-1 hands, rising 6, broke to saddle and harness, good action, very showy and high stepping in harness, quiet and free from any vice.
1 American pneumatic tyred bicycle, with bell and lamp.
1 handsome strong built vis a vis, in very good order.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following pieces of land, by order of the mortgagees, Purshotam Morarjee and Davidas Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the estates of the late Nanabhoy Gunpatrao, Balajee Gunpatrao, and Saraswatibai, widow of Gunpatrao Pandurang, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January, 1867, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the first day of September, 1894

On THURSDAY, the 28th day of October, 1897, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that vacant piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground or cart called Shendy Bunder, situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and admeasuring three wheels or 9,324 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Shai Mingle, on the east partly by the property of Lala Gopal and partly by the vacant ground of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by the property of the said Shai Mingle, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 538, new No. 407, and new Survey No. 1-109.

On FRIDAY, the 29th day of October, 1897, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, being sweet batty ground, situate at Mahim, near the Matoonga Railway Station, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and admeasuring 1,020 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by batty ground of Jao Joorun DeMello, on the east by the G. I. P. Railway line, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by the batty ground of Dader Bhojer, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 119, new No. 3038, and new Survey Nos. 2-1383, 2-884, and 2-891.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, being sweet batty ground, situate at Mahim, near Matunga Railway Station, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, admeasuring 1,100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the ground of Jao Joorun De Mello, on the east by the batty ground of St. Michael's Church, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by the G. I. P. Line, and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 119, new No. 3033, new Survey, Nos. 3-333, 2-897, and 3-892.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Dietz's lamps, table ornaments, velvet pile Brussels carpets, satsuma jars and vases, books, Singer's Sewing Machine, a large collection of choice paintings, etc., the property of the late F. BLYTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The property of a gentleman—

1 English-built rubber tyred wheel landau by Vindover, nearly new with a powerful and very fast bay waler mare, 15-2, and English-made patent leather harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also Paris-made drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, very rich Paris-made sets of dinner service and table glassware, incandescent gas chandeliers and lark lamps, telescopic floor lamps, English ice box, gents' pneumatic tyred bicycle, gents' and lady's saddles with bridles and patent stirrup, handsome victoria with horse and harness, coir matting, etc., the property of MONSIEUR JOS. PELINSKI DE BELTY, French Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SQUARE PIANOFORTE, JEWELLERY, &C.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. P. F. Gallagher, consisting of—

English chest of drawers, sofa, teapoy, whatnot, mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, wearing apparel, old watch, diamond, pearl, emerald and turquoise rings, coral earrings, napkin rings, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PITHA STREET, FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Nowrojee Cowasjee Mistri, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of July, 1895, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 58 and 6-8 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 253, and new survey No. 3895, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 1416, and street No. 4, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Pitha Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Nusserwanjee Dhunjibhoy Daroowalla, on or towards the west by the property of Rustomjee Manockjee Watson, on or towards the north by the sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the said Pitha Street, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, attorney for the mortgagee, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1897.

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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

IT is hereby notified that the ensuing MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will be held at AMRAOTI in addition to the usual centres, and that CANDIDATES will be allowed to appear at that place if they give notice to the University Registrar so as to reach him on or before the 28th instant, provided they have not selected Persian or Hindustani as their Second Language.

D. MACDONALD, M. D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Office of the University Registrar, Bombay, 21st October, 1897.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT No. 25, MOUNT ROAD,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1897, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings, out-houses, stable, &c., situated on the property bearing Street No. 25, Mount Road, Mazagon.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.

A DECLINE of 1-8th per cent. was established in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111 13-16 ; but Indian Sterling Loan was still unchanged at 117. About £75,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. Bar Silver advanced in value in London 3-16d. per oz., say to 27 3-8d. ; and in New York, the metal was half a cent dearer, at 59½ cents per oz. ; demand Exchange on London having been 1-8 cent lower, at 4·84 3-8 dollars French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103, Paris Exchange on London being a shade lower at fcs. 25·18.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36¾s. per 416 lbs., buyers via the Canal, October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market flat.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening ; Surats quiet, and Arrivals easier. Sales 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 3 5-8d. per lb. ; but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations having been 3 29-64d. for October deliveries, and 3 5-16d. for February-March. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday ready Cotton remained unchanged in value at 6 3-16 cents per lb ; but Futures were 7 points lower for January, at 6·08 cents, and to the same extent for April, at 6·19 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 55,000 bales, making the comparison between the figures for the three years now stand as follows :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	55,000	47,00	50,000
Four days' Receipts	233,000	231,000	215,000
Since 1st September...	1,638,000	1,887,000	1,271,000

Our local Cotton market is weaker to-day for the new crop. "Fine" Broach has been done, for March delivery, at Rs. 184, and now there are sellers at Rs. 183, "Good" being quoted at Rs. 181 per candy, "Fully Good" Bengals, for January are quoted at Rs. 141, and a few European firms have been selling. Ready old stuff Mills are the only buyers.

With the exception of half an inch at Oomrawattee, and 2 inches at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, no further rain fell over the Cotton area since the beginning of this week, and the official telegraphic reports to hand here this morning continue to give a favourable account of the progress of the Cotton crop. Picking was going on, and in some districts arriving in small quantities in the Bengal circle ; while throughout the Oomrawattee circle the plants were showing bolls, rapidly ripening. At Broach, the crop was flourishing in bright, seasonable weather ; and the same may be said of all the districts of the Dhollera circle, the plants at Veerumgaum being in flower.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are still very quiet in tone and we hear of but little business passing for shippers' account, prices, meantime, remaining on about the previous level.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	1,141	bales.
Wheat	2,740	cwts.
Linseed	1,139	"
Rapeseed	3,053	"
Gingellyseed	4,516	"
Poppyseed	2,193	"
Castorseed	1,461	"
Rice	15,229	"

FREIGHTS are dull in tone ; but we report no change in quotations, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper has changed hands at the above quotation ; but Merchants' Bills have again been scarce, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 5-8 l.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·66	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a weak market to-day, and rates for 3 1-2 per Cents have declined to 97 5-8 for cash, and 97 1-4 for the settlement, at which they left off ; with Three nominally at 91 1-2.

SHARES show but little movement, the only changes in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas ; of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi and David and of Rs. 2 1-2 in Manekji Petit Mill shares; and in Presses, an advance of Rs. 2 1-2 in Mofussil at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar	3 5-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	111 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjaub stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.
Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st October, 1897.

Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	12	20 p.m.	16	1
Teheran	21	2	45 p.m.	...	13
Suez	21	3	p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st October, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	5	..	3
" Rangoon	..	14	..	5
" Madras	...	23		1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th September, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	75,000	88,000	4,000	1,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	162	191	9	414
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,14,893	10,78,347	41,580	18,47,318
Total for 12 weeks...	10,89,890	11,68,347	45,580	20,38,318
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,575	1,40,405	6,397	2,52,653
Per mile of Ry do..	200	304	14	548
Total to corresponding date do.	8,28,620	10,06,581	35,268	18,71,479
Increase for the week				Rs. 61,653
Increase to date				" 1,66,839

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 20.

10 p.m.	78·9

THURSDAY.—OCT. 21.

6 a.m.	75·1
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	85·2
6 p.m.	84·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROOKS—October 7, at Allahabad, the wife of T. E. Brooks, of the Great Eastern Hotel, of a daughter.
HODGSON—October 13, at Ootacamund, the wife of L. C. Hodgson, Head Master, Brooks, Memorial School, of a son.
MACKENZIE—October 10, at Gauhati, the wife of J. P. Mackenzie, of a son.
NICHOLL—October 10, at Sibsagar, Assam, the wife of B. V Nicholl, Esq., I.C.S., of a daughter.
STEELE—October 13, at Jubulpore, the wife of Captain St. G. L. Steele, 2nd Bengal, Lancers, of a daughter.
TRAVERS—October 12, at the Oaks, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, 2nd P. W. O. Gurkhas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CURTIS—AQUINO—October 14, in Saint Ignatius' Church at Gadag, by the Very Rev. Father C. Falk, S. J., John Nicholas, son of the late Mr. Mathew Peter Curtis, Shipwright and Architect, Vypeen, Cochin, to Miss Lavinia, daughter of the late Captain Antony Alexander Aquino, Commanding European Portuguese Forces in Damaun.
GREENHILL—STROUTS—October 9, at St. Mary's Great Ouart, by the Rev. W. G. Longden' Rector of the parish, Frederick Fowler Greenhill, of Calcutta, third son of the late Thos. Greenhill, to Mary, third daughter of R. K. Strouts, of Singleton, Great Chirt, Ashford, Kent.

DEATHS.

PUSEY—October 2, at Mhow, after nine days, illness, Arthur St. George Pusey, Superintendent, Post Offices, aged 48 years.
STEVENS—October 18, at Rangoon, of dysentery, Kenneth Horace, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Stevens, 15th Madras Infantry, aged 9 months.
WRIGHT—October 14, at Secunderabad, Stephen William 1st Cheshire Regt., the dearly loved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, from enteric fever, aged 19 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1897.

MR. LAMB, the Collector of Poona, has had to deal as Chairman of the Plague Committee of that city, with a number of petitions of the usual type representing the grievous hardships imposed upon the complainants by the operations of the Search Parties. The petitioners do not speak of "outrages" by British soldiers employed on plague duty. They fly at higher game. Some of them declare that gods and kitchens have been intruded upon by a commissioned officer and a lady doctor and other persons of similar standing, who have insisted on entering cooking-rooms and so-called temples, in which persons were staying and refused to come out. One bitter complaint was that a search having already been made, was renewed later in the day. That was represented as a very serious and wanton aggravation of the original offence. Mr. Lamb inquired very fully into the grounds for three of these petitions, and found that they were based on exaggerations and perversions of the facts that actually occurred. One petition is stated to be characterised by such "lying malevolence" that the subject matter of it was clearly and obviously a wilful misrepresentation of the facts. Lieutenant Lewis, an energetic officer who has become noted for the thoroughness with which he carries out the disagreeable and dangerous duty entrusted to him, is represented as going into a god-house or temple—that is to say, a room in a private house in which idols are placed. Walking straight up to the god, and extending his hand he deliberately touched and thus defiled it, while he never looked in the recess behind the image. The Chairman of the Plague Committee holds that it is absurd to suggest that Lieutenant Lewis, who makes it an invariable rule to search hidden corners in which plague cases are very often concealed, should without rhyme or reason touch a god for no other purpose than to give offence. The spirit actuating the petition is stigmatised by the strong phrase which we have quoted. It is open to question whether it would not have been better to abstain from using those descriptive words, and to have made the party to whom it applied amenable in a court of law for making a false charge. There is no reason whatever why officers of Government—or anybody else—should be subjected with impunity to calumnious accusations. The words of the law are clear: "Whoever by words spoken or intended to be read defames another" becomes liable to exemplary punishment.

Mr. Lamb very naturally regrets, as every good citizen must regret, that in Poona it is still regarded as a patriotic duty to obstruct the efforts of those who are engaged at the risk of their lives in endeavouring to save the community from a deadly pestilence. The idea of giving help or encouragement never seems to enter the head of anybody in a city which boasts of its intellectual enlightenment and of its capacity to guide the less advanced in other localities in the paths of progress. The general public, it must be said, do not oppose the efforts of their benefactors to save them from the plague. They do not help; but they do not actually oppose. The obstruction, the misrepresentation, the exaggeration of unavoidable inconveniences or hardships, have been the work of political agitators and the editors of rabid newspapers, who seem to think that the occasion has been given them by Providence to raise a senseless clamour against the Government. They represent the Sircar as the cause of every ill from plague to famine, and labour incessantly to discredit the disinterested and self-sacrificing efforts of men, who if they sought only their own ease would simply fold their hands and do nothing. It is a question whether it is wise or in any sense profitable for the Government and its servants to incur all this odium manufactured for political purposes. It is vain hope to arrest the progress of the plague if those immediately concerned give no co-operation, and their self-constituted leaders do their best to obstruct every measure by wicked misrepresentation of its purpose. Mr. Lamb rightly says that the paramount consideration when searches are made by plague parties is that they shall be effective. But it is open to doubt whether any measures can be made effective when they are obstructed by the self-appointed leaders of an apathetic community. The Government is no doubt confronted by a very complex problem in view of this organised opposition to the necessary measure, and we have no desire to pronounce dogmatically on the subject. But the question suggests itself whether the time has not come when the responsibility of dealing with the plague in Poona should devolve on those who are the most directly concerned. If the people of Poona or their political and social guides, so far from co-operating in the measures of Government, obstruct and misrepresent them with persistent malevolence, why not leave them to work out their own salvation in their own way?

AN Anglo-French Commission is sitting in Paris with a view to an arrangement or compromise in the rival claims to various tracts in the basin of the Niger. Strange enough, although for some years past, and for a period long anterior to French activity in that region, the literature on Algeria is almost wholly French. With one or two exceptions the English explorer has been content to conclude treaties with native potentates and to open up trade routes without troubling himself to describe the country, its population, and its possibilities. A writer in *Blackwood* complains that public opinion in England is quite uninformed in regard to West Africa. No one knows whether we are winning or losing in that part of the world, or cares a snap of the fingers what happens there. In France the active propaganda of the Colonial party has interested the public who have come to look upon the Western Soudan as the French India. The able officers employed in the exploration of the territory are not only permitted, but encouraged, to publish what they have observed and they have given picturesque and well-written accounts of a country which undoubtedly has a great future before it. Until the year 1889, the French set little store on the region which they have since traversed in seven-leagued boots, as the preliminary to converting it into the most important appanage of French Africa. The Niger Company was at work many years before, and succeeded in quietly building up a great trade and extending a half-commercial, half-political regime on the coast and quietly annexing the five hundred navigable miles of the Lower Niger. The region beyond they regarded as their hinterland, considering it within the British sphere of influence, but taking no serious steps to effectively occupy it. While the river is navigable from its mouth to the rapids just below Boussa, the next five hundred miles, are wholly unnavigable, being an almost continuous series of cataracts and rapids as far as Ansongo, a thousand miles north-west from the mouth, which is in the centre of British coastal territory. This territory runs with the frontier of the German Kameroon country and on the west with that of Dahomey which was converted into a French province by General Dods some three years since. West of Dahomey is German Togoland, which is limitrope with the Gold Coast, bounded by the French Ivory Coast.

The Royal Niger Company gave no thought to the Upper Niger, a magnificent river navigable for a thousand miles from Ansongo to Segoo on the west. Between these two points the Niger goes north to Timbuctoo and forms the Great Bend which is now French. The French conceived the bold idea of striking the Western limits of the navigable Upper Niger from St. Louis, the capital of Senegal. The river Senegal is not to be despised ; it is navigable five hundred miles south-east to Bamoko. From this point, a railway, now nearing completion, will establish direct communication with the immense region north and south of the Niger bend, which is now almost wholly French. Colonel Monteil in a book which has been translated into English, gives a glowing account of the immense variety of the natural production of this vast region of the French Soudan, as it is now designated. It has a population variously estimated at from ten to twenty millions, who have inherited an ancient civilisation, and are addicted to commerce. They have the biggest University in the Continent with the exception of that at Cairo. When travelling on the Niger for hundreds of miles the roar of the cataracts on tributary streams is almost continuously heard. The India-rubber and other trees of great commercial value abound in the forests. Gold and other minerals give promise of future development. The climate differs wholly from that of the West Africa Coast owing to the elevation of the land, the high plateaux being broken by mountains. Eight years ago, when the Anglo-French agreement in regard to boundaries in West Africa was drawn up, the French had penetrated from the West Coast to Segoo, but beyond that the fifteen hundred miles of the great river to the Niger Company's posts at Boussa was an unknown region, where the white race had never set foot. In the eight years, the French pushed northward along the Great Bend to Timbuctoo, the great port and market which they seized by a *coup de main*, and now hold in an iron grasp, Gunboats patrol the river in the vicinity and a garrison in a strong fort commanding the town, secures French control at that great mercantile and strategic centre. From Dahomey they have worked up to Boussa, two hundred miles to the north of the Company's chief post at Lokoja, where the Benue joins the Niger. From the Boussa the French have advanced still north to Say, half way to Ansongo where the Niger again becomes navigable. As the writer in *Blackwood* puts it, out of the Niger's course of two thousand miles, five hundred at most are left to the British. We hold the direct outlet to the sea. The French, however, have secured the immense waterway in the interior. A little more than a hundred miles long will enable them to travel by steamer or rail sixteen hundred miles through the vast and fertile country which they have resolved to open up and exploit. This will give them an immense advantage, for the Niger Company cannot carry goods to or from the interior excepting by the Lower Niger and the Benue, unless they utilise the slow and costly porterage on native heads. While making this rapid progress, the French set themselves to curtail the hinterland of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast with which the bulk of the trade of those colonies is carried on. The result has been a serious diminution in that trade. It has been diverted to French ports on the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Senegambia. They have endeavoured to do the same with Lagos, but fortunately the agreement of 1889, to which we have already referred, stipulated that the "Empire of Sokoto and all the dependencies fairly belonging thereto" be regarded as within the British sphere of influence. Sokoto is nearly due north of Boussa and east of Say, which the French have occupied. The temptation was strong to induce the tributaries of Sokoto to come under French protection. For this purpose they were induced to sign treaties, the validity of which is contested by the Company.

It is asserted that prior to the execution of many, if not most, of the French treaties the Chiefs in question had entered into treaties with the British authorities, and that, moreover, most of these chiefs being tributaries and dependents of the Sultan of Sokoto, were within the British sphere of influence. The French, on the other hand, contend that the British treaties were printed forms in the English language, which were distributed promiscuously amongst Chiefs and head men who had no knowledge of their meaning and were in nowise bound by them. The French treaties, they state were drawn up in Arabic and French, and carefully explained to the Chiefs, who affixed their signatures to them for the express purpose of securing French protection. This conflict of claims will be examined by the Anglo-French Commission now sitting. The French Colonial Minister is at the present moment paying a flying visit to St. Louis, and the railway which is to abridge the short distance between the further reaches of the Senegal and the waters of the Upper Niger. As the Minister will only spend eight or ten days in the country, it will be impossible for him to do more than get a mere glimpse of it. Nevertheless the fact that a member of the Cabinet personally visits this part of the French Soudan shows that the Government of the Republic attaches a very considerable importance to the work in progress for its development. The French have trebled the area of their Protectorate in the last few years, and, it must be admitted, have so far distanced the Royal Niger Company. The writer in *Blackwood* attributes this to the fact that the French have assiduously pegged out their claims, and taken actual possession, while we have busied ourselves in painting maps red in London, relying upon the validity of treaties which the French refuse to recognise. We claim Sokoto by virtue of an agreement concluded by Goseph Thomson in 1886, but from that time to now we have sent no European into the country. Captain Toutee, one of the most energetic of the French raiders, professes to test the claim to a protectorate by the question, "Have you put down the slave trade in this area which you claim? Are the inhabitants of that space liable to be invaded and carried into slavery? If they are we disallow your claim and take leave to supersede you." The writer admits that there is much force in that contention, and that France is undoubtedly accomplishing a great work of civilisation in West Africa, though she has not as yet been able to make it pay. Her explorers make full use of the Senegalese, who are the best soldiers in Africa, amenable to discipline and impervious to fear or fatigue. The Company make similar use of the Haussa, who is also a hardy soldier.

MEN of business in Bombay are greatly exercised in regard to the prospects of a tight money market in the coming export season. The balance at the Government treasuries at the end of September was only 7½ crores, the lowest total that has been known for very many years, and this notwithstanding that two crores have been taken from the currency reserve, one crore worth of bills has been received from home, and a loan of three crores has been raised in India. Last year, the balance at the end of September was 11½ crores, and although the export business was very dull money became tight. This year we shall in all probability have a brisk trade, as the crop reports are very satisfactory. But everyone wants to know where the money to finance this trade is to come from. The solution of this question is rendered all the more dif

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OPENING OF THE BULAWAYO RAILWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Railway to Bulawayo is finished, and the first train arrived at Bulawayo yesterday.

RUSSIAN MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

The Russian Mission under M. Vlassoff has started for Abyssinia, taking presents from the Tsar to the Negus.

THE CHITRAL SETTLEMENT.

Lord George Hamilton has written a letter to the *Times* in which he denies the assertion of Mr. Morley that the Liberal Government informed the Viceroy they objected to the construction of the Chitral road because it would be breaking faith with the Tribes.

ATTACK ON A FRENCH POST IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Advices from Madagascar state that a strong band of Sakalavas has raided a French post in the Western part of the Island.

Three officers were killed besides a number of men.

A French telegram charges Indian merchant's with provoking the attack on the French post in Western Madagascar.

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Baron Marschall de Bieferstein, at present Foreign Minister, has been appointed German Ambassador at Constantinople.

THE TSAR IN GERMANY.

The Tsar has visited the Emperor William at Wiesbaden.

The Emperor William will return the visit at Darmstadt to-morrow.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will shortly publish the papers fully explaining the proposals made by the American Envoys regarding the Currency Question, and the position which has been adopted by our Government.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

It is reported that the gunboats have shelled Metemmeh, and retired after inspecting the Dervish position.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Australia, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Aden, at noon, to-day.

ADEN, Oct. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia, with the homeward mails of the 16th instant, arrived here, at 6-30 a.m., to-day.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BRITISH REGIMENTS.

REPORTED AUTHENTICATED INSTANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"Regarding the British regiments at the front, there are two authenticated instances of a Regiment or Detachments refusing to bring in their wounded. In one case a Native Infantry Regiment had to perform this duty for them; but the men had some excuse, as they had been considerably over-driven.

The other case is harder to excuse. The Regiment took the dhoolies belonging to the wounded and, refused to give them up when ordered.

There is yet another report also of cowardice in face of the enemy; but we will not further specify the case, as the details are not yet fully authenticated.

The Rifle Brigade is not among the Regiments alluded to."

THE FAMINE.

CONTINUED REDUCTION IN THE NUMBERS UNDER RELIEF.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

☞ All famine relief, whether gratuitous or otherwise has been closed in the Punjab. Every other province this week reports greater or smaller reduction in the numbers in receipt of help. The grand total for the whole of India is now between eight and nine hundred thousand; of which about two-thirds are in the Central Provinces.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN.

Sir Francis Maclean, who is now convalescent, proceeds on sea voyage to Ceylon, returning by the time the Courts re-open in Calcutta.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct 21.

There were 13 cases outside Poona to-day, and 11 in the Cantonment, with total death-rate of 19; while in the city 40 cases and 35 deaths occurred.

In the Special Plague Hospital there remain 249 cases; in the Mahomedan, 52; and in the Hindu Hospital 38.

The total mortality in the city was 53.

The cases of plague were fairly distributed over the city to-day.

THE COUNCIL VACANCY.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SATARA CITY, Oct. 20.

The Satara electorate here is understood to be unanimous in proposing Mr. Karandiker, High Court pleader, for the Council.

QUARANTINE BY THE BHAVNAGAR STATE.

BHAVN GAR, Oct. 21.

Observation Camps, with seven days, detention and disinfection of clothing, are established at all the Bhavnagar State ports where passengers are landed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

KARACHI, Oct. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Saghalien, arrived at Marseilles from Bombay, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., and was allowed "libre pratique" on Wednesday 20th inst., at day light.

ADEN, Oct. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Oct. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay on the 20th instant, via, Lamu and Mombassa.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, to-day the 21st instant.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE SECOND ENGAGEMENT AT CHAGRU KOTAL.

A RACE FOR THE ENEMY.

TWELVE THOUSAND PUT TO FLIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The Second Division, under General Yeatman-Biggs, yesterday, marched via Chagru Kotal towards Karappa, supported by two British Battalions and one Mountain Battery of the First Division.

The enemy were found posted in great strength along the crest of the western heights.

General Yeatman-Biggs attacked, and a very stubborn fight went on for more than four hours continuously, the position being eventually taken, about 3 p.m., by a combined movement of the Gordon Highlanders, the Derbyshire Regiment, Dorsetshire Regiment, and the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, who raced each other to the top, the Gordons and Gurkhas getting there first and behaving with extreme gallantry.

The Second Division bivouacked on the captured position for the night, General Lockhart himself advancing with them to-day to Karappa.

The enemy comprised the Afridi lashkar from Ramadan and Khangarbar, and the whole of the Ghar-Orakzai lashkar, composed of Mamuzais, Alisherzais, and the Alikhels, numbering about 12,000 men.

A small Mishti Contingent from the Samil Orakzai lashkar was also engaged against us, but the bulk of the latter's lashkar is still at Khangarbar.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

General Yeatman-Biggs began to attack at nine in the morning under cover of guns and long range volleys by the Gordons, the fighting continuing for seven hours without intermission, despite the shelling from the four Mountain Batteries which amongst them expended no less than nine-hundred rounds of Shrapnel.

The enemy, therefore, must have had excellent cover.

ACCOUNT OF THE CASUALTIES.

THREE OFFICERS KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED.

RANK-AND-FILE 156 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Our casualties in yesterday's fight were as follows:—British officers killed—Captain Judge, of the 2nd Gurkhas; Lieutenant Lamont, of the Gordons; and Captain Smith, of the Derbyshire.

Dangerously wounded—Captain Robinson, 2nd Gurkhas.

Severely wounded—Major Maclean, of the Gordons.

Three other officers (names not yet known) were also wounded.

Rank-and-File—156 killed and wounded; of these the Gordons lost 36, Dorsets 32, and the 2nd Gurkhas and Derbyshires most of the rest.

THE STORMING OF THE HEIGHTS.

It seems three separate attempts to storm the heights were made, first by the 2nd Gurkhas, then by the Derbyshires, and Dorsets, and lastly by the Gordons, who advanced with pipes playing under the leadership of Colonel Mathias, and splendidly carried the position, which had been so stubbornly held and cost so dear.

FURTHER MARCH UNOPPOSED.

The lesson, however, taught the enemy was severe, as news has now arrived that our force to-day marched to Khrappa without more fighting.

FURTHER NEWS OF THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

Later reports show that the tribesmen who attacked Major-General Sir Power Palmer's Column on the 18th were 8,000 strong with eleven standards.

The faultless dispositions made by General Kempster, as also the steadiness of both British and Native troops on the occasion are spoken of in high terms.

It is reported that 62 killed and wounded were carried by the tribesmen, after the fight of the 18th, towards the Khanki stream, besides a number not exactly known towards the hills about Shadal.

THE PATROL ATTACK NEAR JAMRUD.

Another 9th Bengal Lancer reported missing on the occasion of the recent attack on the patrol near Jamrud has reached Bara safely.

He reports that five men were taken prisoners. It seems he himself hid in a cave and saw the five men alive in the hands of the enemy.

Gunner Richardson reported missing from Kohat has also turned up safely.

DESULTORY ACTION WITH THE MASUZAIS.

The Kurrum Military patrol working in the direction of Kurmana Darra, on the 18th, found 200 Masuzais in broken ground near camp. Desultory firing went on for three hours, the Militia advancing to Dum Khwar and the enemy retiring up to Darra. No casualties occurred on our side, but the enemy lost six killed, besides wounded.

THE SECOND TIRAH ACTION.

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

Yesterday, the Second Divison under General Yeatman-Biggs started from Shinowri at 4-20 a.m., for Karappa, and found that the enemy had re-occupied the Dargai Ridge, which lies to the left of Chagru Kotal. To leave Dargai Ridge in their hands would have meant the left flank being exposed to the attack. It was, therefore, necessary to take it before a further advance could be made.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION

was exceedingly strong, being a summit of the hill, called Nasik Suk, 1,000 feet in height, the top of which was crowned by precipitous rocks, the single path up which could only be traversed in single file.

The No. 8. Mountain Battery and Bombay Mountain Battery opened fire at 10. a.m. from Chagru Kotal and No. 9 Mountain Battery from the Samana Suk; while the Infantry, led by the 1st Gurkhas, with the Dorsets in support, advanced up the hill, but in stempting to cross an open space were exposed to an extremely accurate fire from thousands of the enemy at 400 yards, and met with a temporary check, losing heavily.

At 2-30 p.m., after a prolonged artillery fire from the three Batteries concentrated on the sungars, the Gurkhas were reinforced by the Gordon Highlanders, and

A MAGNIFICENT RUSH

was made over the open space in face of a destructive fire. The enemy stood till the rocks below them were reached—down which they could not see to fire from their sungars,—and then fled. The losses of the Gurkhas and Gordons are probably severe.

A PICQUET FIRED ON.

A number of fires were seen burning last night on the surrounding, hills near Jamrud. This morning, a picquet of the 13th Bengal Lancers watching the mouth of the Khyber Pass was fired upon by a party of the enemy, who had crept up to them under cover of the hills, and one sowar was wounded in the leg just below the knee. The picquet retired. In future this picquet is to be formed by Khyber Rifles.

SUBJECTION OF THE SALARZAIS.

In the Salarzai Valley a few more rifles and about 140 jezails have been received from the Jirgas. One of the rifles was a Remington made in Kabul. The Upper and Lower Salarzai Jirgas have been received by Major Deane, and matters have been satisfactorily settled with them.

Yesterday, the force marched to a camp near Jhar. Stay there will depend on the attitude of the Shamozai section of the Utman Khels.

THE DRAGOONS.

A draft for the 4th Dragoon Guards and 11th Hussars, consisting of one officer and 46 non-commissioned officers and men of the former, under command of Captain C. M. E. Brinkley, 4th Dragoon Guards, arrived at Rawalpindi on Tuesday night.

The men of the 4th Dragoon Guards when passed medically fit will proceed to the front.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND ENGAGEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Fort Lockhart, 20th October, 6 p.m., states:—The 2nd Division advanced to Karappa, via Chagru Kotal, to-day. No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, the 3rd Sikhs, and the Derbyshire Regiment from the 1st Division were detailed to assist the overcoming opposition from Dargai Ridge, which was taken by Brigadier-General Westmacott two days ago, but not held, the enemy occupying the same ridge in very large numbrs, evidently expecting another attack on their right flank. No. 9 Mountain Battery, R.A., and the Northampton Regiment moved out to the Samana Suk. This battery assisted the other batteries who were firing from Chagru Kotal village.

The Guns opened fire about 10 a.m., and continued more or less continuously till 2 p. m.; meanwhile, the 1-2nd Gurkhas, and the Dorsetshire and Derbyshire Regiments advanced against the ridge via Mama Khan, but as soon as the Gurkhas emerged from cover behind the crest, halfway between the last-named village and the ridge, they met with several casualties and for some time no father advances could be made.

The Gordon Highlanders were sent to support these Regiments, and at about 2 p.m., under cover of heavy artillery fire, the Gordons advanced to storm the precipitous hill, when very severe cross fire was opened on them, especially from the enemy's right flank. Apparently the Gordons and the Guarkhas were both advancing together. This advance was magnificently carried out, and when within apparently 300 yards of the crest, the enemy were shelled up to the last moment by the Artillery, when they fled. The Infantry advance was the finest sight conceivable. It is feared this position, which it well held would be impregnable, was not taken without serious loss. No list of casualties has, however, been received yet.

The 2nd Division remains at Chagru Kotal for the night.

The Afridis attempted to counter attack on our left flank, but this was held off by the 1-2nd Gurkhas.

A telegram, dated, 2nd Division, Chagru Kotal, 20th October, says:—General Yeatman-Biggs marched out to Shinowri at 4-30 a.m., and found the enemy in great strength. Their former position on the Narik Suk was attacked, with the 1-2nd Gurkhas in advance, and the Dorsets in support, the Derbys in reserve, and the Gordons with Maxims in rear, and supported the advance by long range volley fire from No. 8 Mountain Battery 1,800 yards. The Northamptons, with No. 9 Mountain Battery, were on the Samana. The Gurkhas tried to storm by a zigzag pathway, but were checked by heavy fire, and the Dorsets tried to support, but were also checked in trying to cross open ground. The General ordered the Gordons to attack, with the 3rd Sikhs in reserve and the Gordons supported by a heavy fire of the combined batteries, carried the hill and sungars most gallantly, carrying on all the other troops with them by 3-15 p.m.

The force halts to-night, holding the hill and Kotal.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TRIBESMEN.

SURRENDER OF ARMS CONTINUES.

Matashah, 20th October (Salarzai Valley, 19th October).—The Mamands have completed the number of rifles demanded, and sent in besides two officers' swords and one lance. The Salarzais have sent in a large portion of the rifles and guns demanded, and have given satisfactory security for the surrender of the remainder.

The Force moves to Jhar to-morrow, and the Chamazai Utman Khel tribes are called on to complete the surrender of arms demanded from them.

ADVANCE OF THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

Peshawar, 20th October.—The Peshwar Column has at last been equipped with transport, and the Regiments of the Column now at Peshawar will march to-morrow morning to Bara, and the whole Column be concentrated there ready to move when required. Everyone is glad to feel that at last there is a prospect of moving into the enemy's country, and hope before long to see the much-talked-of valleys of Tirak.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

Major Sturges, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Colonel Hill, commanding the Kurrum Column.

Eighteen officers of the Army Medical Department, who are under orders for relief, will be retained in India in connection with the Frontier operations.

Seven Nursing Sisters are to be temporarily attached to the British General Hospital of 300 beds to be established at Rawalpindi.

It has been decided to retain in India six out of the nine Veterinary Officers due for Relief to England until the pressure on the resources of the Army Veterinary Department on account of the frontier rising is relaxed.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts has been recalled from leave at Home.

Further fighting day by day may be expected, as the Afridis and Orakzai have shown that they are determined to oppose General Lockhart's advance upon Tirah. They are showing a fine fighting spirit, which makes them enemies to be respected: their move from the Khanki Valley up to Dargai when the sound of the firing reached them being a good performance. Their next effort will probably be at Karappa, about a mile this side of the Khanki River to which point our troops will next move, Sir William Lockhart and the Staff accompanying them. A night attack will most likely be the form their demonstration will take, and the brigade which first bears the brunt of it will have an exciting time. As every military precaution will be taken, such an attack, even by many thousands of men, should be readily repulsed. It is well for the regiments engaged on Monday that they should have had one sharp fight before moving down from Chagru Kotal.

From Karappa Sir William Lockhart's next move will be across the river, which is easily fordable at this time of the year. The tribesmen at present have a large force at Khangarbur, some two miles from the left bank of the river, and as the ground is fairly open, they may not like to run the risk of a general action in the plain. They can retire up the slopes of the spurs, leading to the Sampaga Pass, some of which being wooded, will give them cover. They may repeat their tactics of the night attacks at Khangarbur, though here they will have from the first a full division opposed to them, with three batteries of mountain artillery and Maxim guns. Their most determined resistance is certain to be reserved for the Sampaga, where they will have breastworks behind which to fight. According to Sir William Lockhart's present intentions, the storming of the pass should take place on the 24th instant.

The loss in killed in the cavalry reconnaissance from Bara Camp has now been reduced to eleven sowars of 9th Bengal Lancers, as three men have since turned up. The moral of the affair seems to be that cavalry should not be employed without infantry supports in a country where the ground afford the enemy a good chance of laying an ambuscade. Standing orders should also be issued that defiles are to be avoided by cavalry, unless the line of retirement can be made absolutely safe. It is not yet known what number of Afridis attacked Captain Brazier-Creagh's party, but it is very evident that the approaches into the Bara Valley from Peshawar plain are held by tribal detachments. The routes into the Bazar Valley are similarly guarded, though picquets only appear to be placed in the Khyber. The Peshawar column has to mark time at present, pending operations on the Samana side, but its time will come for forward movement either into Khyber or further to the south.

The tribesmen defending Tirah will be handicapped by the want of military leaders, and their superior numerical strength will consequently not be fully utilised. It is true that among them are some pensioned Native officers, subadars and others, who have been trained in our army; but these are men who have only a rudimentary knowledge of tactics. They can lead a company but they cannot manœuvre a regiment, much less thousands of men under independent tribal leaders. At the Sampaga the usual rude methods of frontier warfare are certain to be followed. Sungars, or stone breastworks, will cover the chilsides; particular points that invite attack will be strongly held; and, above all, care will be taken that the line of retreat is secured. From such information as our Intelligence Officers have gleaned, it would appear that the Pass can be turned on either flank, and if this is the case its defenders will find that their lines of breastworks cannot be held as the turning movements develop. The fight, all the same, may be a stubborn one; for the Afridis particularly know that if the passes to Tirah are forced, our troops will be in the rear of their country, and will thereafter drive them towards the Khyber and the Peshawar border, where General Hammond's column stands ready to act against them. By the end of this week the first step in the campaign will have been undertaken, and after the Sampaga has been captured, we shall be able to judge how far the tribesmen intend to continue their resistance. If their losses are exceptionally heavy one may see some of their *jirgahs* coming in to sue for terms a few days after the action.—*Pioneer.*

The Afridis are showing some glimmerings of military knowledge in assigning positions to be held by the various clans in the defensive struggle upon which they have entered; but their powers of organisation are of the smallest, and they have had to turn to their mullahs for guidance. Salad Akbar seems to have been accepted as their leader, but he is a very old man, and he can only issue orders without being able to move about and see that they are carried out. His injunctions are sensible enough, as he has directed the main body of clansmen to assemble on the Sampaga Pass to oppose Sir William Lockhart's advance into Tirah while, at the same time, he has given instructions for the holding of the road through the Khyber to Ali Masjid, and of the Bara route. Three *lashkars* have thus been provided, but so far there is no appearance of any body of men in the Khyber. The local clans in the Bara Valley are remaining near their homes, but doubtless a small contingent has gone off to Tirah to share in the first fight. It is on the Sampaga, then, that the tribe has gathered in full strength, and there also the Orakzai have assembled, the joint combination having been arranged in accordance with Salad Akbar's directions. It is impossible yet to calculate the numbers that will face our troops when the advance across the Khanki Valley is made; but 20,000 will not be too large an estimate, as the full fighting strength of Orakzai and Afridis exceeds 40,000. The greater the tribal gathering the better chance will there be of a decisive action being fought; and if General Lockhart can strike a heavy blow at the beginning of the campaign, the after resistance will be slight. In operations against tribes on the North-West frontier rapid success can only be gained when they stand to receive punishment: when they adopt guerilla tactics, moving from one range of hills to another as our troops advance, the campaign drags out for months. The tribal losses are small under these conditions, and the fighting assumes a desultory character. In the case of the Orakzai and Afridis it is to be hoped that they will make their stand at first, and when they have taken their beating they may see the hopelessness of continued resistance.

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA ON THE PLAGUE PETITIONS.

IN reference to the petitions presented to the Plague Committee by persons in the city of Poona, complaining of the action of the search parties, the Plague Committee, after enquiring into the circumstances connected with the complaints, have dismissed them as untrue.

Mr. Lamb, the Chairman, has sent the following reply to the "Mahratta" for publication:—

1. There are four petitions (a fifth to the same effect has been received but has been mislaid) complaining of certain acts alleged to have been done in the search carried out on September 28th.

2. The complainants should be informed of the terms of No. 9 of the directions to searchers. Under that order any member of a search division may enter a god-room (or temple) or a cook-room, when (as occurred in at least one case) there are persons in those rooms who refuse to leave them: or (as was the fact in other cases) there was reason to suspect the presence in those rooms of silk persons or (as Lieutenant Lewis reports was the case in another instance) access to other portions of the house had to be obtained through these rooms. In all the cases, therefore, in which entry into god-room or cook-room was made, the entry of the searchers was justified under the Rules. In some cases in which complaint is made there was no such entry.

3. There is no doubt whatever that the complaints are exaggerations and misrepresentations of the facts that actually occurred.

In the first petition enquired into there are patent, even in the summary enquiry which has been made, such glaring discrepancies in the stories of the complainants that their statements are wholly untrustworthy. One of the complainants (Vishwanath Sadashiv Joshi) discloses the malifides of the complaint when he says that Lieutenant Lewis walked into the temple, marched straight up to the idol, touched it, made no search whatever in the darker portion behind the idol, and marched straight out again. That is to say, the officer who is known for his zeal in searching every corner where plague is suspected of lurking is represented as having carefully omitted to do that which he unremittingly devotes himself to doing, and as having done that which there was neither any call for him to do nor any excuse in his doing. When to the discrepant accounts given by the other complainants is added the obvious lying malevolence of this complaint there results a complete conviction of the necessity of dismissing the complaint.

4. Similarly, on the petition numbered 3 being enquired into, it appears that the complaint, such as it is made merely to anticipate the much more serious complaint which might properly have been made against the complainant. This man, Raghunath Bhat, and his brother Vishnu thought it proper to use abusive language regarding the lady searcher and to jeer at her. Being very properly reported to the officer commanding the search division, who made a show of taking their names, they (in the manner well known to all administrative and executive officers) made haste to be the first up with a complaint. Even so, the complaint discloses nothing not covered by the directions to searchers.

5. The two complaints into which summary enquiry has been made being thus found to be worthless, it is useless to waste time in enquiry into the others, which are of exactly similar character, including the one which has been mislaid.

6. It is a regrettable feature of these complaints that they disclose a temper far other than that with which the plague operations ought to be met by the people for whose benefit they are undertaken. What is desirable is that there should be readiness to accept the inconveniences which the strict enforcement of effective measures against the spread of plague necessarily impose on the people, and to bear them, if not with cheerfulness, at least unmurmuringly as unavoidable accompaniments of beneficent operations. What is found is a readiness to fly out on the first opportunity into accusations of wrong-doing and distorted exaggerations of facts, and to harass and impede the plague authorities and waste their time with petulent complaints.

7. The complainants and all others should understand that the paramount consideration is that the search shall be *effective*. Every other consideration must yield to that one. If, in order that the search shall be effective, it becomes necessary to enter a temple or a cook-room, or to touch persons who have bathed, and who will, if touched, have to bathe again, then the temple and the cook-room will be entered, and the persons will be touched; and it will rest with those concerned to take such measures, as they may deem necessary, to remedy the result of the entry, as it affects the god-room or cookroom, and to perform such further ablations they may regard as obligatory. These are the inconveniences which have to be borne, and ought to be borne with a spirit of fortitude, as men bear inconveniences, and not with the spirit of whimpering children.

8. There remains only one point. The complainants say that a search party had already once been to their house that morning, and make it a grievance that searchers came a second time. It is necessary that they should understand that even though a search party has been to a house, and if a suspicion exists that a plague case may have been concealed there, it is very right for the officer in command of the search division to cause the house to be again searched. Again it must be impressed on them that the search is above all things to be *effective*; and if, in order to be effective, it has to be repeated, it will be repeated.

(Sd.) R. A. LAMB,
Chairman P. P. C.

Poona, 10th October 1897.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

IT is Sunday morning in the City. The bells are ringing for the half-past ten service; all over the City there is the clang and clash of the bells; some are sweet and tuneful like the bells of Bruges; some are harsh and discordant. Taken together they make a music not altogether harsh; above them all one hears the deep bell of St. Paul's. The narrow lanes are full of the churchgoers; every family forms a little procession; first goes the footman, if there is a footman in the family; he carries a long stick, his wand of office; he also carries the ladies' prayer books, if there is no footman, then it is a page who goes first; if no page then it is a prentice who leads, carrying the prayer books. After him follow the master and the mistress, the former in white wig freshly powdered and curled, in broadcloth, white silk stockings, and silver buckles in his shoes; the latter in an amazing gown and hoop and flowered silk petticoat. Behind them walk the sons and daughters, all in their best, the latter remarkable for a meekness of countenance that will vanish when the marriage ring is put on. The 'prentices follow. The street is paved with round cobbles painful to those who have tender feet; overhead creak the great signs posts keep off the week-day wheelbarrows; for of carriages and carts there are none in these narrow lanes; but the church is not far off, because they have not yet begun to destroy the City churches. On their way they pass a tavern or two; the girls look straight before them; they see and hear nothing. For before every City tavern on every Sunday morning there are laid in a row the insensible carcases of men dead drunk; they have been drinking all the night; they are laid out to cool and to recover; some of them within are drinking still; you can hear them bawling their ribald songs; that is why the girls look straight before them, neither seing nor hearing. It is the customary sight on Sunday morning. Arrived at the church, the footman precedes, the family marching in grandeur up the aisle, to the pew. He opens the door; holds it open while they walk in; closes it; places the prayer books on the book shelf; and retires with the 'prentices to their place in the gallery. Perhaps, however, he sneaks out of church and spends the two hours of service at the tavern, where the dead men lie outside. Thus they ordered things in the year 1750.

I have been reading a paper in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the incomes made by authors, dead and living. In the trade organ which I myself edit I never admit any figures concerning the pecuniary position of living men and women of letters, because the paper exists for the advocacy of principles, not the increase of incomes; it stands for the defence and the definition of literary property, an object with which incomes are only indirectly concerned. At the same time, it is good for the world to learn from time to time that, considered from the pecuniary point of view, the literary profession offers really great prizes to those who can win them. These, it is true, are very few, but so are the great prizes in the Church, Law, Medicine, Architecture, or Art. They are very fine prizes, but they are few indeed compared with the numbers who enter the profession. Ten years ago I told people, who heard it for the first time, that there were at least fifty literary men and women each making over a thousand a year. The press seized hold of this statement and worried it. The thing, they agreed, was impossible; the thing was absurd. Of course, I knew very well what I was saying. Since that first imperfect disclosure of the reality and importance of literary property, and since the subsequent disclosures as to the meaning and extent of literary property, the incomes of successful writers have gone up by leaps and bounds. Not fifty only, but a hundred, at least, are now enjoying the substantial income represented by the four figures, and a good many by the four figures multiplied by two, three, or four.

I said further, on that occasion, that the time was approaching when a successful author would command an income very far beyond that earned in any other profession. My words are rapidly coming true. In another ten years the popular author will be far richer than barrister, or bishop, or physician. He has already an audience tenfold greater than Dickens could command; he will then have an audience a hundred times that of Dickens. Will the quality of their literary work also advance as well as the gains of their profession? That, if you please, to a large extent, lies with the reviewers and critics. At present I fail to perceive that they afford much help or encouragement to writers; they contradict each other flatly. They seem to recognise no canons of criticism and no standards. Take for a notorious and glaring instance of contradictory opinions the recent critical treatment of Hall Caine's *Christian*. I am not saying one word for, or against that book. I only adduce it as an example of judgments so contradictory as to deprive criticism of any value. No book has been more vehemently assailed, or more lavishly praised, than this. The world reads these contradictions, and people ask, naturally, what can be the meaning, or the worth, of criticism when, in responsible and leading journals, opinions so flatly opposite can be advanced by writers trusted and chosen, or by editors certainly anxious that their literary department should obtain the credit of competence and fairness. People ask, I say, this question on all sides. Meantime, so little attention have been paid to the adverse criticism that 60,000 copies have been sold in three or four weeks! I repeat that I pronounce no opinion on the book itself; but I ask, with all the world, what can be the value of criticism if the public pays no heed either to praise or blame? They pay no heed because what one paper vehemently abuses another paper as vehemently praises. Therefore they trust to their own judgment, and they advise each other.

If it is objected that a review of a book is only the opinion of the reviewer, the answer is that in that case there is no such thing as criticism; that it is impossible to find or to invent canons of criticism or standards; and that in poetry, painting, fiction, the drama, and sculpture—in a word, in Art of all kinds—there are no canons and no standards, and everything is opinion. And that, I think, we are not going to believe.

Of course, those who have "slated" a book defend themselves against those who praise the same book on the ground that the latter are personal friends of the author. Then one asks if criticism has fallen so low that the personal friends of the author are allowed to review his work; and those who have praised the book defended themselves against those who have "slated" it on the ground that the latter are the author's personal enemies. Then one asks if criticism has fallen so low that a man's personal enemies are allowed to review his work. Those, on the other hand, who defend themselves on the ground that their own judgment is sound and impartial flatly accuse the others of sheer incapacity. Would I, then, suppress criticism? Not at all. I ardently desire to see criticism. I freely and frankly acknowledge that there is much good criticism in our journals. But, in the case I have quoted, it is certain that a certain proportion of the critics are manifestly incompetent. Not mistaken—but incompetent; unless they are log-rollers or personal enemies. True criticism, more than anything else, will raise the national standards in literature and maintain them. And it becomes daily of greater importance to the country that these standards should be raised, because the numbers of those who read are increasing by hundreds of thousands. Meanwhile, perplexed and bewildered by the conflict of opinions, the people neglect them all and please themselves. In the case before us they have pleased themselves, to the tune of 60,000 copies.

I went the other day to see a church—a lovely church—in a village which is like a dream for quiet beauty. The place simply breathes calm and peace and piety. For certain reasons I will not reveal the name and situation of that church. Suffice it to say that it is a very small church. I remarked to the woman who kept the key that I supposed it was large enough to hold the whole village, which, in fact, does not number more than 120 souls. She laughed, scornful as Sarai. "Hold them all!" she repeated. "Why, we think ourselves fortunate if we get eight of a Sunday.' "Then what becomes of the other 112?" "Two," she said, "go to the next village to a Dissenting chapel. The rest don't go to any church or chapel. They stay at home and drink." It then turned out that the worthy rector, who has held the living for forty years, greatly laments this backsliding, and, by way of an efficient remedy, he reads the service, to himself alone, every morning, but has never been known to go among the people. I venture to think that a canonry in a cathedral would offer an agreeable and well-merited retirement to this excellent pastor, while a younger man might be found capable of arguing with a stiff-necked generation face to face. And this in Arcadia! I wonder in how many villages the people have separated themselves altogether from religion. Once before I struck upon exactly the same state of things. It was in a Norfolk village, where, out of a population of several hundreds, the attendance in a great and noble church was actually limited to one family and a few children.

There was once a magician—I believe it was the great magician Gerbert, of whom we hear so much—who arrived at the power of lengthening time; he could stretch out a day so that it became a week, and a month so that it became a year. You will ask why he is not living still, with that magic power. Reflect, dear reader. He belonged to an age anterior to our own; he could not get out of his own age; he could only lengthen it for himself; an end must come sooner or later; for he might prolong a day, say to forty-eight hours; in the end he would fall asleep, and so that day would come to a close. Sometimes, when the time seems to creep, I fancy that I must be Gerbert born again with the same power. At other times I ardently long for a measure of that power myself. If, for instance, I had the power of stretching out a month and lengthening it indefinitely, I should choose, I think, September. June has its points; July its sweetness; but the sweetest of all the months is certainly September. Everything is over; we have reaped the corn and gathered the plums; our anxieties are over; we know the worst; we are grateful for the best. The month is like that *kindly* time which comes to some when the day's work is done; when to retire is dignified; when one enjoys the consideration due to long and creditable work; when the frame is still vigorous and as yet no decay of powers has been felt by oneself or observed by others. That is the September of life. Unfortunately, it is with most of us so short—so very short. In this island of ours the warmth and sunshine of September do not remind us of work—they invite us to rest. The hedges show here and there trailing branches of colour, gorgeous or exquisite; the cottages are covered with creepers all glorious; the rose blossoms still beside the chrysanthemum; the children run about with baskets picking blackberries—it is not too hot to walk. Alas! if one could stretch and lengthen this month of enjoyment and of rest.

These reflections belong to a walk and a little journey. Last week I took the train to Aylesbury. I went to see Aylesbury, which is a very ancient town in the delightful county of Buckingham—the Place of Beeches—partly because I like the little towns of which this county has so many. They are clean and neat and *tidy*; they have a *cachet* of their own; they are not deserted like some country towns, nor are they horrid with factory chimneys, and they are not in the least like London; they have no touch of London. Partly I went to Aylesbury to see its church, which is interesting, and partly because the walk to Wendover, which is only five miles, occupies a Saturday afternoon pleasantly. The town possesses a rectangular market place with a clock tower in the middle like the ancient Clochier of Westminster. Last Saturday there was a fair going on; a real old-fashioned fair, where they sold horses and sheep; booths were put up, where they sold bright-coloured rubbish, and there was a merry-go-round with a noisy organ. The town is quite old-fashioned, clean and quiet; away from the noise of the Fair the streets are lifeless. As for the church, I found an obliging verger, who showed me the monuments and the crypt, and wanted to take me up to the clerestory. I might have gone but for a story he told me. "Only yesterday," he said, "I took up a gentleman, as it might be you, and when I'd got him up he says, 'If you don't take me down at once I shall chuck myself over,' so I took him down." That settled me, because I belong to the great class or sect of men who, on attaining a height, are tempted—nay, drawn as by ropes—to chuck themselves over, so I refused to go up. He also told me that there are subterranean passages connecting the church with various parts of the town. These subterranean passages interest me very much. Why were they constructed? One of them, my friend told me, went to the Franciscan Friary. Why? The Friars had their own chapel. The verger replied that the passage was intended for purposes of wickedness. Is not that supposition a survival of the bad reputation which the Franciscans had acquired long before the Dissolution? If anybody can give me a suggestion or a hint as to the meaning of these subterranean passages, if they really exist, I shall be glad to receive it.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers, who attended the School of Musketry, Deolali, have been awarded certificates in the following order of merit:—Lieutenants Hamphreys; C. F. Templer, Staff Corps; P. G. Barnes, Middlesex Regiment; A. G. Thompson; Northamptonshire Regiment; C. H. Alexander, C. Godfrey, Staff Corps; G. M. Davies; Durham Light Infantry; T. W. H. Dubourdy, Border Regiment; A. M. Davidson, Staff Corps; W. D. Ingle, Middlesex Regiment; R. de S. Dudgeon Staff Corps; M. C. A. Green, South Lancashire Regiment; Sangster de C. Ireland; Staff Corps. T. G. C. Bliss, Lancashire Fusiliers H. A. Douglas, Wiltshire Regiment; C. J. Eccles, 19th Lancers; F. Owen Lewis and H. Brand, Staff Corps.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 19, was 776, giving a death-rate of 47·26 per annum per thousand as against 38·72 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·75 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 186 died from fevers of which 46 were bubonic; 1, measles; 20, cholera; 1, leprosy; 157, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 130, affections of the respiratory organs; 20, diarrhœa; 33, dysentery; 29, still-born; 63, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet. 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 394; Hindu outcaste, 76; Mussalman, 200; Parsee, 21; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 2; European, 4; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 6. The total number of births was 217 as against 320 the corresponding period of last year, and 287 the average over the past five years.

A CORRESPONDENT sends a delightful cat story to an evening contemporary. We have (he says) a cat in the stables which faces and destroys any rat she encounters. Recently she became more predatory than usual in her habits, in consequence of having a family of kittens, and we made every effort to find out where these were, without avail. At last, by accident, the gardener heard an unusual sound over the dining-room window in the middle of a thickly-spreading evergreen clematis, which has grown nearly to the top of the house. In its branches the cat had concealed her five kittens, and there she had nurtured them until they have grown to a considerable size. It is more extraordinary because the creeper is close to the windows of the house, and to a walk leading to the garden. The cat used to sit on the lawn below, as if ready to attack anyone who would meddle with her; but no one guessed that her kittens were so near. To-day I saw her spring up the stem of the clematis in order to attend to her maternal duties, her brood being nestled in the branches of the creeper like so many birds.

EDISON in his young days was, says Mrs. Sarah Tooley in the "Temple," extremely studious, a desperately hard worker; and he spent every spare coin he had on books—one of his most cherished acquisitions being a set of fifty volumes of the "North American Review." One of his earliest inventions was an electric battery for destroying cockroaches. Before he was twenty-two the study of Faraday's works led him to declare to his companion, "Adams, I have so much to do and life is so short, that

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports were brought to a close yesterday afternoon. A very interesting programme, which lasted for over an hour and a-half, was followed by the prize-distribution to successful competitors. Great interest was evinced by the public, and a very large crowd of natives assembled outside the enclosure. The Gymkhana meeting this year proved a most successful one, and great credit is due to Lieutenant Peile and Mr. E. McCausland for bringing about such satisfactory results. The items being of such a nature as to take up a great deal of time, Ladies' nomination Lloyd Lindsay race had to be postponed until Saturday.

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES.

Judges—Maj. Blomfield, Capt Chamier and Mr. Prevost.

Mr F Graham's b w g Luxury	1
Mr G Ostermayer's b w g Hector	2
Mr G Ostermayer's b w g What Cheer	3
Mr A H Froome's b w g Umpty	0
Mr J W Campbell's b w g Cæsar	0
Mr J K Moir's ch w g Oriole	0
Mr T L Roberts' r w g Ronus	0
Mr T L Roberts' c w g Hawthorne	0
Capt Hayes' b w g Merlin	0
Mr J H Symington's b w g Macbeth	0
Mr F A Reddie's b ch g Tom	0

Luxury showed very good form, and seemed to go over the obstacles like a bird. Hector came much near Luxury.

TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS OF FOUR.

Judges—Maj. C. J, Blomfield and Capt. Chamier.

Two runs were allowed unless the first run did not score. (First run in sections: second run in single file.) Marks were awarded as follows:—Strike 2; move 4; take 6. To claim a "take" the peg must be carried 30 yards. The point of the spear should be kept up until within 15 yards of the peg. Points up to a maximum of 8 for each run were awarded for style and dressing at discretion of the judges. Points were deducted if pace was found insufficient.

GYMKHANA TEAM—	JACKAL CLUB TEAM—
Mr A J Peile	Mr F Graham
Mr E McCausland	Mr F A Prevost
Mr P F Fischer	Mr W C Symes
Mr A M Tod	Mr T W Birkett
CHOTA PEG TEAM—	MIDDLESEX REGT TEAM—
Mr C Corbett	Capt Lempriere
Mr D Graham	Mr Ingle
Mr L S Hudson	Mr Hayes
Mr C Webster	Mr Muriel

The Gymkhana team owed much to Fischer for securing the first prize. The other teams practically failed to take the pegs.

POSTILLION RACE.

Competitors rode one horse and led another round the trees.

Starter—Mr. W. C. Symes. Judge—Mr. F. A. Prevost.

The eleven competitors were made to run in heats, and the final was run with the results:—

Mr F Graham	1
Mr T W Birkett	2
Mr C G Webster	3
Mr A Cowela	4
Mr Brogan	0
Mr D N Graham	0
Mr C Corbett	0
Mr A M Tod	0
Mr H Parmentier	0
Mr P F Fischer	0
Mr Hudson	0

Mr. Graham and Mr. Birkett showed good command over the animals and led them very comfortably. Webster was a good third.

LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION.

Starter—Mr. F. A. Reddie. Judge—Major Long.

THE GYMAHANA TEAM.

Mr A M Tod
Mr F J Rome
Mr Ind Parkar
Mr E McCausland
} 1

JACKAL CLUB.

Mr. W. C. Symes
Mr A Prevost
Mr F Graham
Mr T W Birkett
} 2

CHOTA PEG TEAM—

Mr L S Hudson
Mr D Graham
Mr C Corbett
Mr C Webster
} 3

GYMKHANA "F" TEAM—

Mr J Fairclough
Mr A Foulkes
Mr P F Fischer
Mr A F Froome
} 0

THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

Captain Lempriere
Capt. Ward
Capt. Hayes
Captain Muriel
} 0

HORSE SCURRY. (ABOUT 1-4 MILE.)

Catch-weight over 11st 7lbs. For all horses that have never won a race or chase, value Rs. 49 or over.

Starter—Mr. W. C. Symes. Judge—Mr. F. A. Prevost.

Mr G Ortermayer's b w g What Cheer	1
Mr A H Froome's b w g Umpty	2
Mr G Ostermayer's b w g Hans	3
Mr A S Leresche's ch w m Duchess	0
Mr S W Campbell's b w g Cæsar	0
Mr G Service's b w g Agos	0
Mr F Graham's b ap Kowat	0
Mr T L Robert's b w g Bunthorne	0

This was an interesting item. The contesting teams had to run a certain distance over hurdles, and then to knock down cocoanuts placed on perpendicular posts by hitting the same with polo balls. The team doing it in shortest time were the winners. The Gymkhana team took 2m. 6 3-5secs., the Jackal 2m. 10 3-5secs., and Chotta Peg Team 2m. 17secs.

Mr T L Roberts' r w g Ronus, Corbett.	0
Mr J H Symington's b w m Macbeth, Owner	0
Mr A J Peile's br w g Myall	0
Mr E McCausland's b w g Capt. Cuttle.	0

LADIES' TROTTING RACE.

Starter—Mr W C Symes. Judge—Mr F A Pravost.

Mrs R Barlow	1
Mrs Stansfield	2
Miss Mills	3
Miss Bromley	0
Miss Bapty	0
Miss M Brooks	0

Mrs. Stansfield's Mount broke into canter, which made her lose the first place.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTING MEETING.

An extra day will be held on Saturday afternoon, the 23rd inst., when the following events will be contested:—

1. 4 p. m.—Lloyd Lindsay, Ladies Nomination.
2. 4-30 p. m.—Golf driving competition.
3. 4-35 p. m.—Tent-pegging by sections (1) diamond (2) echelon.
4. 4-50 p. m.—Driving competition for 2-wheeled carts, horses or ponies.
5. 5-15 p. m.—Pony handicap:—Distance handicap. Catch weights over 10-7. For all ponies and galloways 14 hands and under.

Entries, which should give all particulars, close at 5 p.m., to-day, to E. McCausland Esq., Gymkhana, Fort.

Ordinaries on the Pony handicap will be held at the Gymkhana Pavilion at 6 p. m.

Entrances as usual.

CAPTAIN BRADSHAW, late Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, has, on his return from leave, taken up the appointment of confidential adviser to His Highness the Raja of Jhind.

HERE is a list of "things one doesn't want to hear again," compiled by an irritated reader of the newspapers:—That Mr. A. J. Balfour is an enthusiastic golf player. That Mr. Austen Chamberlain is like his father. That Mr. Gerald Balfour is like his brother. That Mr. Villiers is the father of the House of Commons. That Mdme. Patti has a castle in Wales. That Mr. Clark Russell was once a sailor. That Mr. Pinero was once an actor. That Edison is a hard worker. That John Burns plays cricket. That Anthony Hope is related to Mr. Justice Hawkins. That President Kruger is artful. That Cecil Rhodes was once very delicate. That Joseph Chamberlain is fond of orchids.

A GENTLEMAN who has taken the trouble to compile the statistics of cycle crimes and calamities states that forty persons have come by their deaths through these machines during the present season, whilst over a hundred have been seriously injured. Sixty per cent. of the accidents have been caused by riders losing control of their machines while descending steep hills. Unfortunately, no record exists as to the presence or absence of a brake on these occasions. A noticeable fact is that very few mishaps are attributable to defective machines.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARD.	PLAGUE. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba	0	0	10
B Mandvi and Chukla	3	1	16
C Bhuleshwar & Khara Talao	25	0	24
D Khetwadi	0	0	9
E and Nagpada & Kamatipura	2	1	22
F Parel and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim	1	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	19
Total	31	3	124
Total to date	13,681	11,623	

a Recent arrival from up-country (Surat).

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks	17
" deaths	10
CHOLERA.	
Attacks	2
Deaths	4

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wingate, I. C. S., Commissioner in Sind, has been appointed Plague Commissioner for the Presidency. Mr. Giles, I. C. S., Collector of Karachi, will officiate for him as Commissioner in Sind.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has directed that Surgeon-Colonel G. W. R. Hay, M.D., shall, whilst in charge of the office of Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, be a member of the Bombay Plague Committee.

Assistant-Surgeon D. E. Kothawalla has been appointed Chief Medical Officer, Railway Inspection duty, at Dhond, with effect from the 11th October.

The services of Mr. E. H. Hankin, M.A., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Inspector Todman, of the Bombay Police, who was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, suffering from fever, on Monday, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

PLAGUE AT HUBLI.

At Hubli, the plague is assuming serious proportions. Twenty cases were reported from the Railway workshops as having occurred up to 20th instant.

LOCAL FAMINE RELIEF-WORKS.

The local Famine Relief-works, which had been carried on on a large scale, are being closed, and since the 15th instant the number of persons on these works has been reduced from 700 to about 200 persons. On the 19th instant, there were engaged 181 persons, including 111 women, on the Arthur Road and Julai Hospital works. As the pressure of famine has lessened and the number of labourers engaged on the local works decreasing from day to day, the Plague Committee have thought it desirable to close some of the works with the above results.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message from Cutch Mandvie received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, stated that on the 20th instant there were six fresh admissions made in hospitals in that State. There were four deaths in the hospitals and three outside the town. The number of persons under treatment was 55.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,012, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,880, making a total of 4,892 persons. Departures by sea 822, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,889, making a total of 4,711 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 181 persons.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

Plague is reported from the Jullunder district, in the village of Khatker of the Mawoshahr tehsil. Twenty-five persons are said to have been attacked. The Civil Surgeon has, after careful investigation, pronounced the outbreak to be bubonic plague. Eight of the 25 persons originally attacked died, and since then the plague deaths have gone up to 20. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, Dr. James, has been ordered to the spot at once, and leaves immediately. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. C. Roe, Sanitary Commissioner, has also gone down to thoroughly investigate the cause of the outbreak and to prevent the disease spreading. Vigorous steps are being taken to stem the outbreak which it is believed, has been conveyed from Hardwar.

MADRAS.

There has been no fresh case of Plague in Madras since the one that occured on Friday. We are glad to learn that Dr. Giffard is now convalescent, and his temperature normal. The 43 persons who were isolated in the Segregation Camp at Kistnampett were set at liberty yesterday, no symptoms of plague having been detected in them, and the inmates of the Vepery Camp have been transferred to Kistnampett. The toty of the General Hospital who went to Kattivak has been found. He and his family have been segregated in two huts in a tope, and the two huts hitherto occupied by them have been burned by order of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Nailer, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chingleput, who is now at Kattivad supervising the precautionary measures.—*Mail.*

ENGLAND AND SIAM.

THE LATEST PARIS STORY.

THE ex-Ambassador who constantly inspires the Paris "Gaulois" narrates the story of the nearness of war between France and England in August, 1893. The bare fact has already been referred to in a speech delivered by Lord Rossbery, who, speaking on Oct. 9, 1896, said:—"I do not say that I am unwilling to draw the sword in a just and necessary cause. I have myself, while a Minister, incurred the risk of war. I do not believe that any British Minister who is alive to the vast interests committed to his charge can avoid the risk of war."

The German Emperor, it is said, was dining at a club at Cowes when a telegram reached him from Count Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador in London, stating that the British Fleet had orders to mobilise, and that England was on the point of declaring war against France. He immediately instructed his Excellency to protest against such extreme measures and followed this up by a hurried visit to the Queen at Osborne. The moral of the episode is put thus:—"William II. gave proof on this occasion of remarkable political instinct. A maritime war between England and France, of which the issue was scarcely doubtful, would have assured the domination of Great Britain over the seas and over the whole Colonial world. It would have crowned the work of Elizabeth, of Cromwell, and of William of Orange. Our fleet—the only one capable of wrestling with such an adversary—once laid low, the English would have had no cause for fear. It would have taken at least fifty years to reconstruct our and other fleets, and meanwhile our neighbours would be without the faintest concern. We owe no gratitude to William II. for his intervention. He was working for the exclusive advantage of his fleet and of the commercial and Colonial interest of Germany. But we must fain acknowledge that he rendered an immense service to Europe, considering how much marine transactions weigh in the lives of nations, and at a moment when our alliance with Russia was still unsigned." The article concludes with the statement that since that propitious moment for England, her Government has become muddled in her relations with other Powers, and France is happily no longer isolated.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent says:—

I was told it (the *Gaulois'* story) three weeks ago by a gentleman who, I believe, has been sent here to try and get the French, if not to forget Alsace-Lorraine, to treat the German Emperor nicely should he visit Paris. It is no secret that he is most anxious to come here and captivate the Parisians and all the more so because the Tsar is really the ally of France. What is true is that he did at Osborne get in the way of Lord Rosebery when he wanted to make a demonstration in favour of the King of Siam. Care was taken to let M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at Berlin, know this.

Another version of the Cowes incident was given in *Truth* nearly two years ago. According to the *Truth* story what happened was this. The Emperor was dining at the Royal Yacht Club, Cowes, when a despatch was brought to the Prince of Wales announcing that, in consequence of the acute crisis regarding Siam, a French man-of-war had trained her guns upon one of our ships, and the English captain had returned the compliment. "Upon hearing the news" (wrote "The Linkman") "the German Emperor suddenly leaped on to his chair, and, waving a napkin over his head, cried out: 'Hoorah! at last you are in trouble, Hoorah!'"

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AN additional number of camels is to be located in the Sirhind district, but as there are no available grazing lands in the Patiala territories, nor could grazing land suitable for a large number of camels be found in any of the Simla hill tracts, a Transport officer has been deputed to see if such a piece of land could not be found in Kataba in the Umballa district.

CAPTAIN HALL, 30th Punjab Infantry, is posted to the command of the depot of the 31st Punjab Infantry at Peshawar. Captain Conran, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, is, we hear, under orders to join the Kapurthala Infantry at Thal.

MR. J. J. HEATON, I. C. S., is alowed plivilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 20th November.

SURGEON-MAJOR M. A. T. COLLIE, M.B. (Aberd.) has been appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, Third District, and in Medical charge of the County Jail, House of Correction, and Byculla Schools, during the absence on leave of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel G. Waters.

MR. H. M. GIBBS, District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, has been allowed furlough for eighteen months.

MR. E. C. COX, is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad District and Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, the Thar and Parkar District.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain W. C. Sprague, M.D., I.M.S., has been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

MR. R. N. COGHLAN, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

MR. F. K. BOYD, I. C. S., on return from leave, is to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, I. C. S., is appointed to be on special duty under the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor from 1st November, and Mr J. P. Orr, I. C. S., is to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments.

THE Honourable Mr. W. H. Crowe, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, is allowed privilege leave for one month and two days.

THE following appointments have been made of District Superintendent of Police:—Mr J. E. Down, on return from leave, to Bijapur District; Mr. D. Davies, on relief to Nasik; Mr. W. J. Holland, on return from leave, to Dharwar; Mr. J. B. D. Adams to Surat; Mr. E. F. Green, on return from leave to Kolaba; Mr. E. T. V. Austin, to Ahmedabad; Mr. W. G. Clabby, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police on the Rajputana Malwa Railway, Mr. J. R. Tregear, to Broach; Mr. J. G. Foard, to Thana; Mr. J. W. Fellowes, on return from leave, to resume his acting appointment as District Superintendent, Kanara, Mr. H. R. Hume, to Kaira; Mr. W. A. Dubois, on relief, to act as District Superintendent, Khandesh; Mr. H. Pogson, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent, Khandesh; Mr. E. H. Ingle, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent in the Ahmedabad District, relieving Mr. A. F. Grey, who should revert to his appointment of Inspector of Police. Khan Bahadur Nanabhai Kavasji, on relief, to act as Assistant Superintendent in the District, Mr. D. G. Ommanney, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent in the Dharwar District.

THE Honourable Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Barrister-at-Law, Educational Inspector, C. D., is granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days from the 1st November, Mr. Balwant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, B.A., to act as Educational Inspector, C.D., during his absence, and Mr. Raoji Balaji Karandikar, B.A., to act as Educational Inspector, S.D., vice Mr. Sahasrabudhe.

THE sanction of Government having been obtained for the establishment of a Mountain Artillery Depot at Rawalpindi, orders will be issued immediately for the movement of the following details to that station:—From the 18th Southern Division—1 Sergeant, 1 Bombardier and 60 Gunners. Details from other batteries will follow in due course. On the return from leave of Lieutenant Fisher, No. 9 M. B., Lieutenant Merrick of the same battery will be ordered to proceed to Rawalpindi for duty with the depot.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, have issued a revised edition of their Hand-book for India, Burma, and Ceylon for the passenger season which has now set in. In a compact and readable form the book which can readily be carried in the pocket gives to the traveller all really essential information though of course for details as to places of interest in each town larger works must be consulted. The information has been brought up to date, and no intending passenger should fail to avail himself of the invitation of the firm to apply for a gratis copy.

THE Madras Municipal Commissioners, in dealing recently with the application of D. Neild Cook, the Health Officer, for an increase of salary, rejected it, on the ground that it was premature. The Government has agreed with the Commissioners in the view taken in regard to Dr. Cook's application.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Madras Government from the Government of India, directing it to carry out the examination of passengers, on account of the bubonic plague with the greatest vigilance and strictness at the fixed place on the lines of railway under its control, and to put in force the plague regulations in their entirety.

THE railway earnings for the week ending 2nd October, when compared with the corresponding period of last year, of the following lines, show a decrease:—Bengal-Nagpur, Rs. 38,000; Great Indian Peninsula, Rs. 1,69,000; Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rs. 33,000; Madras, Rs. 3,000. Increase—East Indian, Rs. 70,000; Burma, Rs. 28,000; North-Western, Rs. 2,30,000; and Delhi-Kalka Rs. 7,600.

WE hear writes the local paper that the sanction for the sixth Judge in the Punjab Chief Court has now arrived from home. Mr. W. O. Clarke, who is at present acting for Sir Charles Roe will naturally step into the new post on Sir Charles Roe's return. But Sir Charles Roe retires in April, and another vacancy will then be created. Under the present constitution of the Court, it appears unlikely, if not impossible, that the bar should be more fully represented than is already the case, and as we have already stated, once Mr. W. O. Clarke is provided for, there is no one left in the Civil Service with eminent claims upon the Chief Court. Under these circumstances we beg once more to press upon the attention of the Punjab Government the claims of the Uncovenanted service.

THE special thanks of the Government of the Punjab have been communicated to the Nawab of Bahawalpur for the assistance rendered by his officials in the disinfection arrangements which were recently in force at the Khanpur station on the North-Western Railway for the prevention of the spread of the plague from the Province of Sindh into the Punjab.

THE number of students attending the Agra Medical College last year was 252, 198 being males and 54 females. This was 12 less than in the previous year, but no explanation is given to account for the deficiency. Judging from examination results, medical students, here as elsewhere in India, appear to take a keen interest in their work. The Agra Medical School is still deficient in accessories, and steps are now to be taken to improve the practical knowledge of the male students in midwifery and diseases of women, whereby their value as general practitioners will, of course, be greatly enhanced. At present all clinical material of the kind is diverted to the Lady Lyall and Maternity Hospitals to which only female students have access, and as a consequence the male students leave the school with a very rudimentary knowledge of these important branches. A Pharmacy class was opened last year which will be of the greatest benefit to students; the Government has recognised the necessity of appointing an Assistant Surgeon to give instructions in hygiene.

THE Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-West Provinces and Oudh, issues an *agricultural series* of its own and its latest bulletin contains many excellent notes on the cultivation of lucerne and guinea grass for fodder. The fact that the notes are based on the record of experiments carried out at the Instruction Farm at Babugarh, and at the Government Experimental Farm at Cawnpore, should be a guarantee that they are practical and well worth following. In the North-West Provinces it has been found that the best season for sowing lucerne is October and November, although March and April are not unsuitable months. Much the same seasons would suit the Punjab also, no doubt. Six seers of seed suffice for each acre of land cultivated, and if properly managed, the grass should yield about eight cuttings in the year, the average out-turn of the green crop being some 30 tons per acre per annum. The average yield of seed under favourable conditions is about three maunds a year. The value of this fodder is too well known to need comment, and it is surprising that it is not more extensively cultivated. Those interested in the matter could not do better than send two annas to the Government Press at Allahabad for a copy of the pamphlet, from which a great deal more may be learnt.

SEVERAL outline schemes have been suggested for the total disarmament of the North-West Frontier. The problem remarks the Punjab paper is a great one, and must, therefore, be approached in a broad and generous spirit. To disarm one tribe, and to leave its right and left hand neighbours armed, would be to hand over the shorn lamb to the bitterest winds of adversity: therefore the scheme must be comprehensive and include in its meshes all alike. For our own part we consider that the difficulty would best be met by the appointment of a Military Governor, to whom should be given the fullest powers within the region it is proposed to disarm, and sufficient troops to enforce the orders of Government. The Financial Department will probably stand aghast at a proposal of this nature at the present juncture, but we feel convinced that this is one of those cases where heavy expenditure now, will be economy in the long run. Nothing must be left undone that will secure immediate quiet without unnecessarily provoking the tribes. In return for a lump sum paid down to secure total disarmament, the Indian Exchequer will be saved the perennial expenditure on punitive expeditions. By way of making a beginning would it not be possible to inaugurate such a policy with the most powerful of frontier tribes, a tribe which now lies at our mercy?

THE evidence and finding of the supplementary inquiry into the recent accident on the Mysore Railway show that the rules regarding the inspection of bridges on the Mysore State railway were complied with; that there was nothing in the local rainfall at Chennapatna to suggest special precautions; that the accident was probably due to some unforeseen occurrence at Mulloor bridge after dark, on the 22nd ultimo; and that the number killed was under sixteen, exclusive of four of the company's servants.

MR. R. W. CARLYLE, Magistrate and Collector Darbhanga, has been granted furlough for a year and Mr. H. Le Mesurier, on furlough, has been appointed to act in his place. Mr. W. B. Oldham, C. I. E., Officiating Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, has been grantal three months' leave, and Mr. C. J. O Donnell, on leave, has been appoined a Magistrate and Collector of the first grade to officiate as Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division during the absence of Mr. W. B. Oldham. Mr. J. H. E. Garrett Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Nadia, has been allowed furlough for one year.

THE East Indian Railway authorities have under consideration a scheme for the construction of a waterway on the Mogul Serai-Gya extension of their line. The scheme, it is understood, is different from the more expensive one proposed originally.

THE Commissioner of Patna has now submitted to the Government his report on certain alleged short comings of the Tirhoot State Railway.

THE Bengal Government has cancelled its recent grant of two lakhs for famine relief expenditure in the Durbhango district, as it has since been found there is no necessity for the grant.

MR. D. H. LEO, Assistant Commissioner of Assam, has been placed on special duty to inquire into the causes of the falling of in the revenue of Kamrup and Nowgong districts and into the condition of the ryots in those districts.

THE *Englishmen* writes:—The fact that a Kafila should have passed safely through the Khyber from Dhakka is most significant, and is further indication of an understanding between the Jellalabad authorities and the Afridis. Under no other circumstances is it conceivable that, at time of general disorder and unrest, when the subsidy paid by the Government has been withdrawn, the Afridi Maliks should allow a caravan to wind through the Pass without attempting to take a heavy toll.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has placed Mr. D. H. Lees, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, on special duty under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the purpose of making enquiries into the causes for the falling off in the revenue of the districts of Kamrup and Nowgong, and into the condition of the ryots of those districts. During the period of his deputation, Mr. Lees will submit fortnightly diaries for transmission to the Chief Commissioner.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. C. MORGAN, A. M. S., accompanies the Tirah Field Force as Staff Surgeon Army Staff.

WE regret to announce the death in England of Lady Muir, wife of Sir William Muir, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces.

REPORTS from Kabul show that the Amir has taken up his winter quarters there. Everything is quiet. His Highness in good health, and doubtless very deeply interested in the campaign against Tirah.

AT the date of the last weekly returns more rain was wanted in the districts of Jubbulpore, Seoni and parts of Raipur, as well as in some parts of the Punjab. The general fall of the last day or two should satisfy these requirements, but it must have done some damage in Bengal and West Provinces where the sowing of the rabi crop has begun. The locusts which have appeared here and in many places in the Punjab have done little harm.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Madras Government from the Government of India, directing it to carry out the examination of railway passengers on account of the bubonic plague with the greatest vigilance and strictness at the fixed places on the lines of railway under its control, and to put in force the plague regulations in their entirety.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Madras with Lady Havelock and his staff, while at Travandrum, has been visiting the principal educational institutions, where he was presented with several addresses. Replying to the address present at the Maharaja's college for girls, His Excellency said that the aim of female education should be to implant upon existing social and family conditions the improvements and enlightment of the West. There should be no attempt to destroy what already existed; they should try to improve, brighten and perfect it.

THE General Gholam Hyder Khan, Commander-in-Chief of Herat, whose death is reported by the Lahore paper, is in no wise to be confused with the General Gholam Hyder, Commander-in-Chief at Jellalabad, who has recently come under suspicion with regard to the Shabkadr raid and the fighting in the Mamund Valley. The latter, who is in high favour with the Amir, first came into noteriety as the commander of the Amir's troops in the last campaign in Kafiristan, when he behaved with such savage ferocity towards the villagers that the Government of India was constrained to remonstrate with the Amir. There is yet a third Gholam Hyder, also a general in the Amir's army. This man holds the position of Military Governor of Afghan Turkistan, and it was he who conducted to a successful termination the campaign against Ishak Khan, who at one time threatened to shake the rule of even Abdur Rahman. Little is known of the man who has just died, and it is not probable, as some appear to think, that his death will in any way influence Afghan politics.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 19th October were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 18th, 10 feet 2 inches against 8 feet 7 inches same date last year. Reaping operations progressing. Preparations for rabi crops continue. Locusts appeared in Dadu, Karachi and Kohistan talukas, causing injury in the last two. Fodder good. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—Locusts appeared and damaged crops in four talukas. Further ravages apprehended; hence harvest hastened. Blight in three talukas. Rabi ploughing almost general. Prices almost steady Fodder abundant.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops in eleven talukas. Locusts injuring cultivation in five talukas. Rabi operations in progress in eight talukas. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings advancing. Kharif harvesting begun. Locusts in Thul, injuring crops. Water supply deficient in Sukkur Canal, in Shahdadpur and in Desert Canal. Fodder sufficient. Price of jowari fallen by 20 chataks, of wheat by 4 chataks; of bajri risen by 8 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Locusts in Dipla, doing considerable damage. Preparations for rabi in Khipra. Harvesting of kharif crops general.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Reaping of bajri and bavto progressing. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder plentiful. Prices stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 18th October 1897.)—No rain during week. Total for season, maximum 35 inches 13 cents at Anand, minimum 23 inches 75 cents at Kapadvanj; average for the district 29 inches 84 1-5 cents. Standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of bajri continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 13 seers, wheat 7½ seers and rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Total for season, maximum 42 inches 34 cents at Broach, minimum 23 inches 65 cents at Amod. Sowing of wheat, jowari and lang continues. Reaping of bajri and rice in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—No rain during week. Total for season, maximum 64 inches 35 cents at Pardi, minimum 35 inches 18 cents at Olpad. Weeding still continues. Reaping of rice and bajri commenced in Olpad, Chorasi, Chikhli, Bulsar, Pardi and Mandvi. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder supply sufficient and condition of agricultural stock good. No change in the prices except that the price of bajri has fallen from 7 seers 6 chataks last week to 9 seers 11 chataks this week and that of jowari has risen from 8 seers 7 chataks last week to 7 seers 14 chataks this week.

Khandesh.—Light showers in eight talukas, average rain being 15 cents. Reaping of bajri, udid, mug and til in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of rabi commenced in parts. Preparation of lands for rabi sowing continues. Cattle get plenty of green grass and their condition is satisfactory.

Nasik.—Rain during week 24 cents. Total for season 20 inches 70 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay)—Abnormal temperature 2° warm from 13th to 16th, nil on 17th and 19th, and 1° cool on 18th. Vapour in air excessive on 13th and 14th, normal on 15th and 16th, and defective on 17th, 18th and 19th. Wind normal from 13th to 18th. Abnormal wind northerly on 19th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar Station 14 cents, at Kalyan 3 inches 64 cents. Total for season at Sadar Station 121 inches 91 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of rabi commenced in early rice in progress. State of standing crops excellent. Sowing of a few rabi crops commenced in Umbargaon. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice, second sort, per rupee 9 seers at Mahim and Vada, 8½ seers at Dahanu, Umbargaon and Bassein, 7½ seers at Thana, Shahapur and Murbad, 7½ seers at Bhiwni, 6½ seers at Kalyan and 5½ seers at Mokhada. Cattle healthy except in eight villages of the Vada Taluka.

Kolaba.—Rain during week maximum 7 inches 44 cents at Mangaon, minimum 54 cents at Panvel. Reaping of early crops commenced. Crops in good condition. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers 6¾ tolas per rupee. Fall in the price of rice at Panvel, Karjat and Khalapur by 10, 55 and 20 tolas respectively. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week, maximum 5 inches 4 cents at Chiplun, minimum 60 cents at Guhagar. Reaping of early crops completed, that of late crops in progress. Cattle healthy except in Guhagar and Mandangad.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 15 cents. Rain throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 60 cents at Khed and minimum 6 cents at taluka Maval. Total for season at district head quarter station 35 inches. Standing crops are in good condition, but in the hilly tracts of Mulshi Petha slight damage has been done by caterpillars to the kharif crops. Rabi sowing is in progress throughout the district except in Maval Taluka and Ambegaon and Mulshi pethas. Condition of cattle is good, but fodder is still insufficient in parts of the Purandar and Sirur talukas. Price of bajri has slightly risen in Indapur, while it has slightly fallen in Sirur, elsewhere it is stationary. There has been general fall in the price of jowari except in Haveli, Bhimthadi and Purandhar, where no change has occurred.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 9 inches 13 cents at Sangamner, minimum 15 cents at Nevasa. Total for season, maximum 29 inches 19 cents at Nevasa, minimum 17 inches 54 cents at Kopargaon. Bajri crops slightly damaged by inspects in Akola and by excessive rain in other parts. Reaping of early sown bajri commenced in five talukas. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Condition of cattle improving. Green grass in abundance. District average price of jowari 8 seers 62 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week at Sholapur 1 inch 9 cents, Barsi 2 inches 42 cents, Madha 3 inches 28 cents Karmala 2 inches 21 cents, Pandharpur 1 inch 13 cents, Sangola 1 inch 54 cents and Malsiras 1 inch 75 cents. Total for season at Sholapur 19 inches 41 cents, Barsi 24 inches 58 cents, Madha 33 inches 70 cents, Karmala 20 inches 15 cents, Pandharpur 28 inches 98 cents, Sangola 24 inches 49 cents and Malsiras 28 inches 4 cents. Rain sufficient throughout the district. Kharif crops in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops in progress except in Barsi and Karmala, where it is stopped in some places owing to excessive moisture. Reaping of bajri in progress in Sholapur and Pandharpur talukas. Green grass is sufficiently procurable. Condition of cattle is much improved. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Barsi, Karmala and Sangola and a fall in Malsiras talukas. Price stationary in other talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 1 inch 64 cents at Satara, maximum 4 inches 45 cents at Wai, minimum 82 cents at Patan. Total fall 44 inches 93 cents. Kharif crop is likely to be injured by blight in parts of Satara, Wai and Javli talukas. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi in progress. Standing crops good on the whole. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle improving.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 97 cents at Indi, 1 inch 16 cents at Sindgi, 1 inch 88 cents at Bijapur, 1 inch 18 cents at Bagewadi, 2 inches 3 cents at Muddebihal, 40 cents at Bagalkot and 16 cents at Hungund. None at Badami. Standing kharif crops doing very well. Rabi sowing still in progress. Condition of agricultural stock much improved. Average rate of food-grains 11 seers 5 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week [illegible] inches 81 cents at Athni. Water supply sufficient. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Reaping of early crops begun in places. Rabi sowing in progress. General prospects satisfactory. Average price of jowari 11½ seers per rupee. Condition of agricultural stock, artisans, labourers and cattle improving. Green grass sufficiently available for cattle. Prices of food grains fluctuating. Public health generally good. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 12 cents in Ron to 5 inches 92 cents in Kalghatgi. Rabi sowing in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. Price of jowari 12 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district except in Karwar and Kumta talukas, maximum being 3 inches 58 cents at Sirsi, minimum 1 cent at Ankola. Weeding continues in above Ghat talukas. Harvest in progress in coast talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Weeding operations, sowing wheat and gram and reaping bajri in progress in some places. Average price of w

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

In Chicago there is a coloured woman who practises law with success. She passed the examinations with great credit, and received her licence to practise. Miss Platt speaks German and French with ease, and so secures good patronage from foreigners; her practice is of the office rather than of the court-room itself.

In many parts of Germany the hardest outdoor work still falls to the lot of women. They plough and hoe the fields, follow coal carts through the cities and put the coal in the cellars while the male driver sits on the waggon, and draw milk waggons into the towns, a woman and a dog generally making a team for the milk cart.

Pretty hands are rarer than pretty faces simply because people will not take the trouble to make them pretty. They know that five minutes spent with a soft nail-brush, half a lemon, a pair of scissors and a burnisher will work marvels, and they put off and put off the necessary operation, until at last they don't care whether their hands are becoming to the rest of their appearance or not.

The latest visiting card has not changed in size, but it is neither the very thick board of long ago nor the recent very thin material; it is of moderate thickness and pure white. Block type is growing in popularity every day, and promises to oust the script, which has held its own so long. Addresses are put either in the lower left or the lower right hand corner.

It is suggested in the servent-girl correspondence now going on a London paper that all mistresses should have their "characters." It could be quite short, and to the point; something, for instance, like this:—"I have lived Mrs. M. two years, and have always found her just, upright, considerate, and kind in sickness; not being mean about little things, or fond of prying and interfering without cause."

It is said that many dealers in fancy dress goods are experiencing a period of bad trade, and they allege that it is due to the cycling boom. In the days before cycling became so prevalent among ladies, when a girl was asked by papa what present she would like, she asked for a sealskin jacket or a dress, but she now suggests instead a cycle, and being possessed of this she does not devote her attention to dress, but is content to wear her cycling costume for two or three summers. Naturally in the end it is a big saving for the father, but it has seriously affected the manufacturer of dress materials.

A pretty dinner was given recently to a young lady on the eve of her marriage. It was a pink dinner, and the heart-shaped table was covered with pink silk. In their dressing-room the men found pink cards, heart-shaped, and tied, two together, with pink ribbon; one bore a man's name, and the other heart the name of the lady to whose escort he was assigned. At the table the dinner-cards were also pink and heart-shaped. Around the pink cloth went a twine of smilax, just inside the covers, with cut flowers strewn carelessly across the corners. The pink shaded banquet lamp was wound with smilax, and a bunch of pink blooms was tied half-way up its standard the same blushing flowers made corsages at each lady's plate, and a single one offered its rosy sweetness at each man's cover.

One great reason that people don't marry so much nowadays, it is said, is that parents do not encourage friendship among their children and other people enough. It is so much the custom with us to look upon every young man who calls at the house as a possible suitor for our daughters' hands that a man is afraid to visit the parents of a pretty girl, fearing that before he even begins to know his own mind regarding her other people will have made it up for him. If fathers and mothers would do in their houses as is done in Canada and the United States we would not hear so much of the unmarried woman as we do at present. In those countries it is usual to welcome girls and men to the house as friends, and nothing else. A man may visit a house full of pretty girls for months together, and no one take the least notice of his so doing.

What is a golf widow? A lady whose husband devotes all his spare time to the game replies:—"Simply drive over to the golf club and see our dutiful husband steaming with perspiration in chasing a bouncing ball over 80 acres of land. Then look at us, sitting at home, waiting for them to come home to fill a dinner engagement, and you will understand what a golf widow means. This game of golf has originated a new species of men. This game of golf has originated a new species of men. Our husbands used to think something of dress. To-day they eat, ride, and sleep in their golf suits; they make calls in them, and actually growl when we expect them to appear in evening dress at night. They play all day, stay away to lunch, then come home at night all tired out, and want to sit down to a supper of beefsteak and potatoes as any farmer would eat, and say they are too hungry to tire with course dinner. After that they go out on the verandah and smoke a strong pipe, talk golf to ten o'clock, then go to bed."

As to "Work for Women," writes a lady correspondent, it may interest Englishwomen to hear what their Dutch sisters are doing in this regard. Dutch women formerly, like their German neighbours, were famous for good housewifery, but little else. They have now, however, joined heart and soul in the modern "go-ahead" movement, and have shown by practical proof that they do not consider their sphere restricted to the nursery and the kitchen. But though this movement has brought its blessings to them as to every other community of women, it has also brought in its train many obstacles to overcome, which spring up in every country where the movement has penetrated. Men resent the intrusion of women into those fields which they have so long held as their own that they have come to believe that the right of way is exclusively theirs. Dutch women have met, and still meet, with such opposition, and also find that when the door is at last opened to them grudgingly, their work is not judged by the same standard as men's, and from blind prejudice a lower wage is allotted to them. But the women of Holland hope they have found a remedy. The year 1898 will bring the coming of age of the young Queen of Holland, and amongst the many forms of celebration which are being discussed and prepared, none is of more interest than the proposed Exhibition of Women's Work. This is to take place in the Hague, and the choice of this spot is particularly appropriate, for there the young Queen has passed her childhood and early girlhood, and has been trained not only to occupy the position of Queen, but also of leading woman of the land.

The exhibition is an enterprise of a society of Dutch women resembling in many points the British National Union of Women Workers, but which at present is only planned to exist for five years. In a spirited address delivered by Maj. Marie Jungius, of Scheveningen, the speaker dwelt on the fact that the public is wilfully blind to the capabilities of women and the merit of their work. She compared the public to a lazy child, "who cannot understand what he reads unless he has a picture next to him to create the meaning to him." The Exhibition of Dutch Women's Work is to be an illustration (large and clear enough for everyone to see notens volens) of the work done by the women of the Netherlands—a vindication of its merits and a claim for the same consideration and freedom in choice of work as men. The Society hopes thereby to effect the gradual removal of some of the obstacles which still encumber the path of the working woman in Holland, and also to open up many professions and occupations which still close their doors to her.

Honorary degrees are not often bestowed upon ladies; but, for the first time in its history, the University of Durham is about to mark its appreciation of feminine erudition in this way. The lady singled out for the distinction is Miss Jane Harrison, who researches into Greek mythology and antiquity have won for her the respect of scholars abroad as well as at home.

You have seen the woman who jerks her head as she walks. The habit is not uncommon, and on close acquaintance you will find that a woman so afflicted is given to fickleness. She trifles a little too much with love, and is just the woman to miss a good husband and be sorry afterwards. The quiet man will never be happy with the woman who digs her heels into the pavement, and scurries along as if she were running a race. She is businesslike, and most likely the woman to succeed in trade affairs; but her manner is one of those simple things that worry the quiet man to death. The girl who cannot walk without skipping is a very cheerful girl, and enjoys life with much the same gusto as the girl with an elastic step, who tips on to her toes at every stride. But perhaps the girl we like most is the girl with the brisk, musical walk, who loves to peep for a moment into shop windows and then walk briskly on, and who goes through life with the fixed resolve of getting the most pleasure out of everything.

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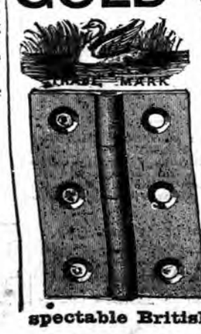

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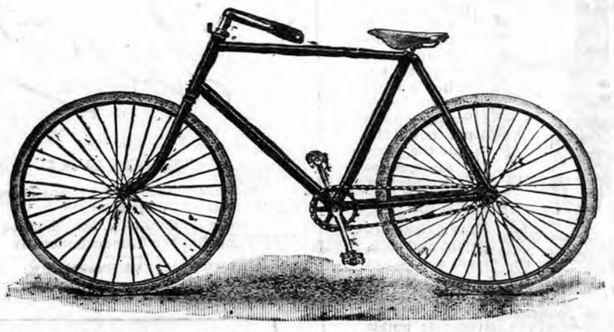

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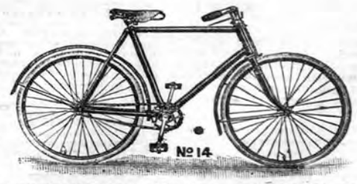

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